Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 135 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 135 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 82 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th April ..	Kalyan ..	8987
10th " ..	Konigin Luise	10,785 Extra Medical Inspection at 4 p.m
17th " ..	Manora ..	78??
24th " ..	Khiva† ..	947
1st May ..	Nardala ..	6880
8th " ..	Margha ..	8,258
15th " ..	Morea ..	10890

†The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
13th April ..	Dunera ..	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
8th April ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct, boon No 14 Victoria Dock.
8th " ..	Karagola ..	E & S Africa 3 p.m.
8th " ..	Lightning ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
12th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Koyei Maru	T.Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	6th April.
Totomi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	30th Mar.	10th April.
Sanuo Maru	Y.Nisiai	3441	3rd Apl.	9th April.
Fukuki Maru	..		6th Apr.	17th April.
Kwano Maru	U.Matsumoto	3839	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Indus Maru..	R. Yano	25th Mar.	6th Apl.	Japan
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	15th Apl.	25th Apl.	"
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	15th Apl.	26th Apl.	"
Ganges Maru	F. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	"
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Port Bombay,
Elam Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grant on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbia	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Juliundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special ar rangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,915,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—19, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on rertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,
23, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCB CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooriee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1897.

Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES ANT DESIGNS

Jockey Hats — at Rs. 15 0 0 each
Georgette Hats — — at „ 15 0 0 „
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at „ 20 0 0 „
Tameshanta Hats — at Rs. 10 & „ 12 8 0 „

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and uperiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of th Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

TO MOTORISTS!—Register your cars and cycles for the monthly Auction Sale on 11th April, by MOTOR EMPORIUM, LTD., Grant Road, Bombay. 9672

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Indian coasting steamers for over 50 horse-power. Apply to R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 9847

WANTED—A DESPATCHING CLERK, neat handwriting essential, starting salary Rs. 30 to 40. Apply Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9933

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Marine and Fire Insurance and also accounts. Good prospects and salary to an efficient man. Apply sharp to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9955

WANTED—A SECOND-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing Factory, apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9891

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a large local Mill. One having perfect Mechanical and Electrical experience need apply, stating terms and qualifications with copies of testimonials to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9890

WANTED—A SCIENCE UNDERGRADUATE for High School, Bansda State. Salary Rs. 50 per month rising up to Rs. 75. Apply to N. K. AMBEGAOKAR, Dewan, Bansda State, with copies of certificates, if any. 9965

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—Two first or second class passages by first steamer during this month for Marseilles or London. Good premium will be offered. Apply immediately to Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9903

FOR SALE.

A few Brand New Ford, five-seater Cars, FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 9951

FOR SALE—Quite new, four cylinder, FORD TOURING CAR from fresh stock. Write Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9963

FOR SALE—CLEGG DARRACQ, four cylinder, five passenger, touring car 16-20 H.P. with C. A. V. dynamo, two head and side lamps, cushion covers, watch, new hood, tyres, all in excellent condition, etc. Car recently thoroughly overhauled and beautifully painted. Petrol consumption 20 miles a gallon. Owner selling having bought a two seater. Open to trial and examination to bona-fide buyer. Apply Box No. 345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9960

TO BE LET.

TO LET—During temporary absence of owner from India, from 1st June to end of November, 1920, all the three flats in "MALDON HOUSE", new Marine Lines, partially furnished. For particulars apply to S. MEHTA, Retreat Shahibag, P. O. Ahmedabad. 9906

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MESSRS. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS

DESIRE their clients to be good enough to take away their old papers including books of account now lying in their office before the 12th instant as they are removing to their new premises at the Nanabhai Lane on the 18th instant.

Such records as have not been taken away will be destroyed.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920. 9956

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Foreman, Loco Workshops of this Railway. None but those with previous experience in similar capacity in other Railways need apply. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to.

K. SRINIVASAIENGAR,
Loco-Superintendent,
Mysore Railways, BANGALORE. 9949

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FROM the 6th April, 1920, our address will be GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Bombay (Entrance from Ramport Row via Bakehouse Lane).

9930 GEO. SERVICE & CO.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

WITH reference to the Managing Director's Circular Letter of the 16th March regarding the New Issue of Ordinary Shares it has been found necessary to postpone the final day for payment in respect of the 1st call of Rs. 200 per share from the 12th to Monday, the 26th April.

P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April, 1920. 9961

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A 15 ton STEAM ROAD ROLLER in working condition. Age twelve years but little used. Working pressure 150 lbs. Maker Marshall and Sons. Offers to be sent to the undersigned. Roller can be seen in the workshop.

(Sd.) S. B. TAMBOLKER,
Municipal Engineer,
Poona City Municipality.

Dated 2nd April, 1920. 9970

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 16,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.

By order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Proprietor.

9767

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Subscription List of the abovenamed Company will be closed on SATURDAY, 10th April, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
DWARKADAS JAGMOHANDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

393, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1920. 9968

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,

IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, Rheumatism, and uric acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, and skin deases.

Can be had from:—

Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—

F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 27th April at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1919.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred shares.
3rd.—Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To confirm the appointment of J. B. Boman-Behram, Esq., as a Director of the Company.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to 3rd May both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920. 9812

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. & WVG. MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINB of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office No. 7 Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December 1919
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Gopaldas Trikamjee as a Director in place of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal who died on 20th September 1919.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Pestonjee M. Kanga and Sadanand Ramkrishna who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 23rd April 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 29th March, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after 3rd May 1920 between 12 to 3 p.m. (S.T.) except on Saturdays and Sundays. 9969

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ACCOMMODATION:—The accommodation by all trains on the Matheran Steam Tramway is limted and the carriage of luggage cannot be guaranteed by the same train in which the passengers travels. Heavy luggage should therefore be booked in advance provided a ticket is purchased in advance; if not ticket is purchased in advance, luggage may be treated and conveye as parcels.

2. Passengers are allowed to take into their compartments only one small package such as a hand bag, a suit case or some such small package over the Matheran Steam Tramway. ov

LUGGAGE:—Luggage for all trains mu be weighed and paid for. Passengers must accompany their luggage for weighment.

Luggage must be tendered for despatch at Matheran at least 30 minutes before the due departure of the train.

RETIRING ROOMS:—Retiring Rooms each equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station Rooms, meals and other refreshments are obtainable at the following rates on application to Messrs. Brandon & Co., Victoria Terminus or Matheran station:—

(1) Rooms—Inclusive charge meal Rs. 8/8 per day.
(2) Charges for separate meals in th Restaurant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chota Hazri	0	12	0
Breakfast	2	0	0
Luncheon	2	8	0
Afternoon Tea (without pastry)	0	4	0
Dinner	2	8	0

Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

FARES OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY:—The fares over the Matheran Steam Tramway on and from to-day are increased by the following amounts.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ist Class by	1	4	0
IInd Class by	1	0	0
IIIrd Class by	0	12	0

The fares for passengers travelling by th train leaving Neral for Matheran at 4-30 hours over the Matheran Steam Tramwa and Matheran for Neral at 13 hours are under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class	4	8	0
IInd Class	2	8	0
IIIrd Class	1	4	0

Only servants of Ist and IInd class passengers will be conveyed in the IIIrd class b the trains leaving Matheran at 8-0 and Neral at 16-30 hours.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 1st April, 1920. 9918

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED and HASSANKHAN AHMEDKHAN DESHMUKH, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, Trustees of an Indenture of Trust, dated the 23rd day of January, 1871, and made between Haji Ibrahim bin Haji Abdul Kader Jitayker of the one part, Fatmabai of the 2nd part and Haji Abdul Kader bin Rahimtulla Jitayker and Hisamudin bin Shahaboodin of the 3rd part, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days form this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of perpetual Fazendari land with the bungalow, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Clare Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 6,065 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3583, and assessed under E Ward No. 3755 to 3764, Street Nos. 18, 1 to 10, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Clare Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vali Mahomed Deoji and partly by the property of Abdul Karim Shaikh Pekos, on or towards the North by the property of Sayaji Nagoji and on or towards the South by the property of Macbeth Brothers.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9964

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

COMPETENT SIGNALLERS and CLERKS, (Typists preferred) on yearly Temporary Establishment. Starting pay Rs. 30 plus 50 per cent. Provisional Allowance so long as it is admissible. Apply sharp with testimonials to—

(Sd.) S. A. MAYBURY LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Nira Right Bank Canal,
Lonand District.

Lonand,
(M. & S. M. Ry.)
2nd April, 1920. 9971

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that IBRAHIM HAJI JAMAL and ISMAIL HAJI JAMAL, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, right, title, interest, claim or demand into, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 421, New No. 7893, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 4912 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7531 and Street No. 184-188, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Bhandari Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Anant Balkrishna Sao and on or towards the South by the property of Balaji Annaji Vanarshi, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9967

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Docks No. 7 and 8, by order of Messrs. Sheriff Hassam and Co. and on account and at the risk of A. Meyer, Esq.:—

Ex. S. S. "Indo M

250 bags each 36 loaves Egyptian Loaf Sugar, marked Bekhor.

The above goods are lying at Victoria Docks No. 7 and 8 and must be removed by purchasers at their own cost.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR BICYCLE WITH A SIDE-CAR OF HARLEY-DAVIDSON MAKER.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, one motor bicycle with a side-car of Harley-Davidson combination, 9 H.P. 1917, Model gas, head, side and tail lamps with separate generators, khaki covers on side-car, bulb horn, pump, complete set of tools, spares including tube, new inlet valve and carburratto, completely overhauled and in perfect condition.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 6th, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 7th & THURSDAY, the 8th April at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Aucton, at the "Ridge", Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Palms, Ferns, etc., etc., the proterty of W. S. Millard, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,

23, Churchgate Street.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, April 6th, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 23, Churchgate Street, Household Furniture such as Drawing Room suites, cabinets, wardrobes, almirahs, cupboards, dining tables, chairs, sofas, settees, soiled linen boxes, toilet tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, gramophones, safes electric and oil lamps, etc., etc.

SALE AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

One Premier 3½ H. P. Motor Cycle fitted with side car. J. A. P. Engine. Bosch Magneto. In working order.

One Large Iron safe.

22 Bundles of check cloth. About 23 yards per bundle.

SALE OF JEWELLERY AT 4 P. M. (S. T.).

Also Jewellery such as Diamond Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Pendants, Koodas, Pearls, Mallas, Necklaces, Bangles, Ear Rings, Armlets, Buttons, Nose Rings, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons.

Re.—The late Mr. H. G. L'Estrange:—Bedrazai, blankets, holdall, carpets, wearing apparels, leather bag, cooking pots, wooden boxes, etc.

Re.—The late Gangabai alias Fatmabee:—Gold ornaments such as bangles, patlies, neck chain ear-rings beads, rings, etc., silver ornaments such as bangles, toe-rings, waistband anklets, hansli, etc.; furniture such as glass door almyrah, side-board, tables, chair, teapoys, bedstead, wall clock, tin trunks cash box, carpets, wearing apparels, cooking pots crockery, sundries, etc.

By order of the Postmaster General of Bombay.

Unserviceable goods such as gunny and canvass bags, tyres and tubes, saddles, timepieces clocks, leather wallets and bags, belts, cupboards, chairs, turpentine, tins, boxes etc

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents.—

Re:—Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co. Insolvents.

False coins and Mehta boxes.

Re:—Prithviraj Dhulaji and others traded as Genaji Ukaji Insolvent:—

2 silver handas, cupboard and 3 big wooden boxes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe:—

One 12 H. P. "Peaugout" Motor Car 4 Cylinders, 5 seater, French make, quite in running order.

STEEPLE R. V. (KHURGAM) COTTON.

Under instructions from the Insurance office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Ry.'s goods yard at Colaba.

27 bales Fine Steeple R. V. (Khurgam) cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

87, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY TUESDAY,
6TH APRIL, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th April 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Key House" Apollo Bunder, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dinning table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, tiled and plain teapoys marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Godrej safe, sweet-toned cottage piano, handsome cabinets, writing tables, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, flower vases, iron bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stands, sofas, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of R. Carruthers, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF GERMAN MOTOR CAR.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 7th day of April 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner, leaving India.

1 German 4 cylinder, 5 seater Motor Car intrim with German waterproof Bosch, magneto and zenith carburetter in running order.

The car will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the day of sale.

Terms cash at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

from Saturday 10th
SIR HALL CAINE'S
THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME

Love, marriage, duty—see what they mean to a girl sold to a faithless husband, see this story of a young wife's heart, the greatest woman drama ever shown of the screen. It gives to woman a soul on her own.

THE
EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

"Land O' Lizards"

GOLD since time begun, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in "LAND O' LIZARDS."

AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY 10th
West-End Cinema

presents
The Greatest Society Drama
in
THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
by Sir Hall Caine

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Tuesday 6th April
"Sacred and Profane Love"

Tomorrow Wednesday 7th April
"Lord Richard in the Pantry"
Thursday 8th April
"MR. WU"
Friday 9th April
"NAUGHTY WIFE"
Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th April
"The Voice from the Minaret"

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at the Theatre,

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The five-reel Vitagraph Photoplay
"A Stitch in Time."

Famous author weds girl he brough as homeless protege to his studis.

ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing 15th April:

15th—AIDA
16th—FAUST
17th—LA TOSCA
18th—CARMEN
19th—RIGOLETTO
20th—LA BOHEME
21st—MIGNON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
24th—IL TROVATORE
25th—PEARL FISHERS
26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
27th—LA JUIVE
28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
29th—DEMON

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a Reduction of 15 %.

Five o'clock MATINEES on 17th and 24th April of OPERAS which will be declared hereafter on arrival of the Company.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

Boxes, Stalls, Dress Circle, and Balcony for night and Matinee performances could be Reserved at S. ROSE & CO.

SATURDAY 10TH
"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

A Paramount-Artcraft special story by Sir Hall Caine

MORTALITY—What Is It

One thing for man, and another thing for woman?
This startling picture of a young wife's life says no!
at
WEST-END CINEMA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

THE MARY PICKFORD MASTERPIECE!!

featuring

The World's Sweetheart

MARY PICKFORD

A Veritable Vision of Loveliness!

The most admired, adored and worshipped in the Feminine part of the World!

The heart-breaking beauty of

MARY PICKFORD

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

ROBERT W. CHAMBER'S WORLD FAMOUS LOVE NOVEL

"The Girl Philippa"

FEATURING

The world's Daintiest most Loved Actress

Anita Stewart

SHE hates the degradation of her work as a spy—she stands pure among Fallen Women Spies—yet through her very Innocence she could win a Nation's secret from any man in France.

This is the girl who thwarted the Kaiser's Spies in the week the world was plunged into War.

Commencing Next Week Saturday 10th April

Antonio Moreno and Carol Holloway

IN

"The Iron Test"

VITAGRAPH'S latest and Greatest SERIAL.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

presents

Baby Marie Osborne

AND

LITTLE SAMBO

IN

Dolly's Vacation

A comedy drama in five amusing acts.

A picture for the Kiddies and grown ups.

PATHE REVIEW

A weekly film Magazine devoted to Art, Science, Mocks, Travel and sports—Interesting and educative.

PATHE GAZETTE

Carpentier.Grundhoven Boxing Match at Monte Carlo. Order in he Court (Comic)

Times: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p m.

Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

An Appeal to YOU!

The Case of a Married Woman A Wife in Name only.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay Society. We beg to place before you, a startling Episode of a "Married" Young Lady.

MARRIED! The record signed. The words at the Ceremony spoken. The world informed that this man and this woman were one till their lives should end.

And it was all a ghastly lie!

He, a wastrel, traded his name for a wife, and money to spend on his paramour.

She a sweet and innocent girl, was sold like a slave to feed her father's lust for power. Sold to a man she loathed! Yet she was glowing with youth, thirsting for love and life.

Sold Like a Slave!

WEDDED by a selfish father to a dissolute cad whom she loathed, this pure young girl was expected to "love, honor and obey."

The world called THAT right.

Then she spurned the ties her husband had broken, shattered the tie that bound her, sought the aid of a decent man she loved.

And the world called THAT wrong.

You who believe a woman has a heart, a life of her own, judge.

A "Married Widow"!

SHE loathed her husband! She loathed him because he was bad—because his "double standard" of morality made his marriage vow a farce.

Yet she was his "wife"—sold to him by a vengeful father—bound to him by law until death should end her woes.

Then love, forbidden, came to her—wedded her in her heart to an honest man, her mate. And the world and the law cried "wantoh!" and covered her with shame.

Was she wrong? Is Morality one thing for MAN and another thing for WOMAN?

Oh-Judge for Yourselves!

YOUR VERDICT WILL BE SOLICITED ON

Saturday Next—the 10th April.

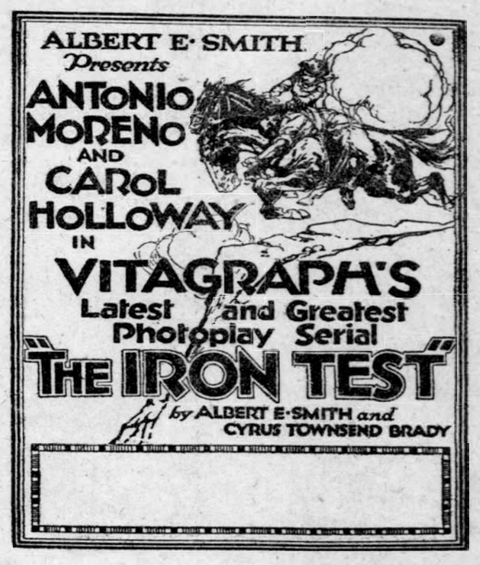
Faithfully Yours.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS, (Bombay).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SAT. 10TH APRIL.



THE EMPIRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

FEATS OF STRENGTH AND

BOXING!

Under the distinguished Patronage of and in presence of

H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Tothill, C-in-C of the E. I. Station and Major-General W. B. James, G. O. C., Bombay Brigade.

15 Round Contest.

Stoker-Arnold

11st. 7 lbs. H. M. S. "Highflier," Champion, China Station.

VS.

Inspector Melville

12st. Bombay Police, Winner of Many Fights.

10 Round Contest.

Corporal Hutton

9st., 6lbs.

H. M. S. "Highflier," Winner last bout, 21st January, 1920,

VS.

Banskill

9st. 4lbs.

A. B. H. M. S. "Comus," Winner 8 Fights, London.

6 Round Contest.

Milton Kubes

11st, Late Overseas Forces,

VS.

Sgt. Medlock

12st, Bombay City Police, Late of the Ring London.

6 Round Contest.

Barbet

9st. 1bs, A. B. H. M. S. "Highflier,"

VS.

Marcar.

9st. 4lbs. G. I. P. Railway.

4 Round Contest.

Between 2 boys of H. M. S. "Highflier."

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Fourth instalment

Chapters 10--11--12.

of the popular Vitagraph Serial

THE WOMAN IN THE WEB

Full of Mystery, Suspense, Adventure also the Newest New Screen Magazine and a Sensible Comic at

Cinema Magestic.

4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-15 & 10-30.

Commencing Saturday 17th inst.

The Latest Mythological Production of the Hindusthan Cinema Film Co.

SHREE RAMA JANMA

OR

THE BIRTH OF RAMA.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Monday 12th April

Leyland Hodson Revue Co.

Newly Recruited and Entirely Fresh From Home.

27 ARTISTES

27 ARTISTES

27 ARTISTES

"SOME" Show

Music and Comedy

Opening Night

Monday 12th April

Booking at S. ROSE & Co.,

For Further particulars See Wednesday's Papers,

EMPRESS CINEMA

POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated. Don't Lose This Unique Opportunity.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.

has the houour to present

To-day TUESDAY April 6th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"The Girl Philippa"

Robert W. Chamber's Famous Novel in 8 Reels

Tomorrow WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920 at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"East Lynne"

Featuring

BLANCHE FORSYTHE

as

LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920

6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.

The Most artistic and beautiful production

"Harischandra"

Known by all Hindus.

FRIDAY April 9th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:

"Romeo & Juliet"

Featuring

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

and

BEVERLY BAYNE

FROM SATURDAY 10TH

"The woman thou gavest me"

by Sir Hall Caine

at

WEST-END CINEMA.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 5.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after giving nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir. Few falls of rain have also occurred in Assam and on south Burma coast. The chief amounts are:—Victoria point one and half inches, Dhubri, Srinagar a half, Sonamarg, Drosh one. Temperature is low in Northwest India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Kashmir and extension in Assam, Eastern Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Temperature has fallen throughout; the maximum is 11deg or 12deg below normal in the west Punjab, while the minimum is 7deg to 9deg in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Jhansi. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division, where temperature has fallen to the normal. Night temperature is in slight excess in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has fallen generally and is in moderate to considerable defect during the day except in lower Sind, while at night it is slightly or moderately below normal at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is considerably below normal in Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect at Dwarka and Indore; night temperature is slightly lower than usual generally.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southeastern districts. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in the northwest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately clouded in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Temperature is in moderate defect both by day and night at Poona.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance that lay over the Punjab yesterday has disappeared and weather has been dry throughout the reporting area. Temperature has fallen and is generally in moderate defect in northwest India; at Rawalpindi the minimum was as low as 49deg F.

Fine weather with low temperature is likely to continue in northern India. Isolated thunderstorms may occur in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th April 1920.

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir and rain in the Northwest Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan and the Kumaon Hills and local rain in the north Punjab. There has also been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur with a few falls over the rest of northeast India and in Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Narayanganj, Berhampore, Rawalpindi half an inch; Sialkot a quarter; Murree one; Sonamarg one and a half; Dras three quarters; Srinagar, Peshawar a half; Cherat three-quarters; Drosh two; Chaman a quarter; Cochin a half.

Temperature has fallen rapidly in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province where it is now considerably below normal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON MONDAY, THE 5th APL. 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	72.1	61.0	78	..	0.91	—0.55
Do. (4th) ..	70.2	62.9	53	..	0.91	—0.50
Jask ..	85.4	66.1	66	..	6.97	—2.99
Muskat ..	86.9	74 0	56	..	0.82	—2.80
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	84.7	63.3	61	..	1.98	+0.38
Rawalpindi ..	78.4	57.5	79	..	8.03	—0 40
Lahore	85.8	65.3	52	..	3.33	—0 18
Hissar	97.0	63.4	52	..	1.76	—0.13
Ambala	96.6	62.0	29	..	4.39	—1.02
Delhi ..	..	..	..	..	--	..
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	102.4	75.0	23	..	2.10	+0.29
Manipuri ..	102.6	73.4	33	..	1.63	—0.68
Jhansi ..	104.8	71.1	24	..	0.94	—0.85
Cawnpore ..	99.0	69.1	58	..	1.46	—0.79
Allahabad ..	95.8	75.4	32	..	2.64	+1.29
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	93.9	71.0	47	..	0.78	—0.32
Karachi ..	83.3	78.1	63	..	0.45	—1.04
Ajmer ..	95.8	75.4	32	..	2.64	+1.29
Jaipur ..	99.2	65.2	26	..	2.71	+1.17
Kotah ..	102.6	6.2	21	..	2.02	+0.86
Mount Abu ..	79.5	62.8	24	..	0.73	—0.46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	68.1	76	..	0.72	—0.36
Dwarka	85.3	76.7	62	..	1.07	+0.31
Veraval	83.0	77.5	80	..	0.76	+0.29
Rajkot	99.1	70.0	61	..	2.10	+1.68
Bhavnagar Para..	99.4	71.0	72	..	3.68	+3.18
Surat	93.2	73.7	74	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad ..	102.6	71.9	58	..	1.30	+0.93
Deesa	100.6	67.4	57	..	0.06	—0.48
Neemuch	97.1	70.0	47	..	3.31	+2.46
Indore	99.1	66.1	66	..	4.94	+3.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	101.3	74.9	37	..	1.32	—1.58
Saugor ..	101.2	72.4	21	..	0.69	—1.64
Hoshangabad ..	106.1	72.2	36	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa ..	104.4	71.1	25	..	6.64	+5.32
Akola	106.4	75.4	32	..	1.71	—0.39
Amraoti	104.5	77.5	22	..	3.13	+0.98
Nagpur	103.4	72.7	46	..	1.62	—1.15
Chanda	102.9	74.0	74	..	1.37	—1.65
Raipur	99.9	74.9	48	..	1.3	—1.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.5	75.3	78	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	87.7	74.1	68	..	0.73	—0.25
Marmugoa ..	89.3	78.3	73	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar ..	90.7	77.3	76	..	3.11	+1.97
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	104.7	64.2	31	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar ..	100.0	62.6	26	..	4.13	+2.52
Poona	94.0	63.2	38	..	2.53	+1.24
Sholapur	101.4	70.9	24	..	2.75	+1.01
Bijapur	95.4	76.3	58	..	2.49	+0.89
Belgaum	94.5	63.9	78	..	2.84	+0.44
Aurangabad ..	101.1	67.3	16	..	3.14	+1.48
Nizamabad (Indr)	102.5	74.3	45	..	1.92	—0.07
Hyderabad ..	96.7	75.2	76	..	8.94	+6.66
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	83.0	80.1	68	..	9.21	+5.64
Calicut	90.4	79.3	75	..	19.46	+12.41
Cochin	91.2	75.8	78	..	22.97	+9.75
Colombo ..	89.1	75.2	96	..	29.87	+0.87
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.8	78.2	74	..	11.78	+4.73
Bellary	99.5	74.2	72	..	6.31	+3.70
Cuddapah ..	103.4	79.2	56	..	9.08	+4.57
Madras	91.2	76.6	77	..	26.94	+6.02
Bangalore ..	92.2	70.2	69	..	7.29	+3.13
Coimbatore ..	96.0	74.5	6	..	6.51	+0.38
Trichinopoly ..	99.5	76.1	76	..	21.96	+12.58
Negapatam ..	91 4	79.7	72	..	58.55	+23.21

Mr. Bomford, I.C.S., becomes Excise Commissioner, Central India vice Mr. Cox proceeding on leave.

Mr. Peter Jameson, I.C.S., is appointed Revenue Secretary succeeding Mr. Lewishohn who becomes Chief Secretary, when Mr. Morgan Webb goes on leave in a fortnight.

General and Lady Fane left Rangoon on Saturday for Maymyo when the General takes over Burma Divisional Command.

CONGRESS COMMISSIONS REPORT.

NEITHER WILD NOR WEAK.

Writing on the Congress Sub-Committee's Report on the Punjab Martial Law Regime, "Young India" says:—

The much expected report is published. The Commissioners may congratulate themselves on the methodical manner in which they have approached their work and the moderation with which they have handled their difficult task. The status of the Commissioners must give added weight to a report which is otherwise capable of standing on its merits. The Commissioners have not travelled beyond the evidence they had in their possession. The reader is therefore, if he is so minded, able to test the conclusions for himself. The recommendations are neither wild nor weak. The Commissioners boldly ask for the recall of the Viceroy and the dismissal from service of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer and other officers. These are the two recommendations against which there may be some opposition. But the Commissioners have given clear and unimpeachable reasons for each recommendation. And if the veracity of the facts set forth by them is not challenged, their recommendations are unchallengeable.

It is not without much pain that we find ourselves in agreement with the recommendation for the Viceroy's recall. We believe His Excellency to be a cultured English gentleman meaning well by India and anxious to do the right thing. But these are not the sole qualifications for the high Viceregal office. Lord Chelmsford has undoubtedly shown a lack of imagination. He has applied to his Indian office the traditions of a colonial constitutional Governor who has invariably to be guided by the advice of his ministers, is politically precluded from taking the initiative and affects colonial policies, if he affects them at all, not in virtue of office but through subtle influence and social intercourse. A Governor in the self-governing colonies acts by making gentle suggestions, never pressing them on his ministers, and tries to move public opinion not by exercise of authority but by making indirect friends at social and semi-political functions. The very qualities therefore that enable a Colonial Governor to make a success of himself disqualify Lord Chelmsford for the Viceregal office. The Viceroy of India has immense powers, he is an autocrat, he dominates the Executive Council. A mere suggestion from him is like a legal sanction. He initiates and gives effect to policies. He supervises, with the very tangible right of intervention, the administration of the provinces. He has, therefore, to be a strong ruler, with great imagination, with popular sympathies which he is never afraid to show. With all the qualities of the heart Lord Chelmsford has shown himself to be weak at critical junctures. Instead of leading his colleagues he has allowed himself to be ruled by them. He has allowed his provincial administrators to do as they have liked. The result was a variety of policies—level-headedness or conciliation in Bombay even under provocation, repression, persecution and intolerance without provocation in the Punjab. Such a contrast should be impossible under a central Government with a chief at the centre who knows his mind and who knows how to impose his will on his subordinates. Lord Chelmsford has signally failed and so we believe that the Commissioners would have failed in their duty if they had hesitated to advise, with the facts before them, the recall of His Excellency the Viceroy.

With reference to the findings too, the Commissioners have 'if anything' erred on the side of moderation. But perhaps it would be better for the public to discuss the findings after the publication of the report of the official Committee. So far as the evidence collected by the non-official Commissioners goes, we feel that no other findings were possible. Indeed going through the evidence we can see a studious attempt to refrain from stating conclusions which could not be absolutely supported by overwhelming array of facts.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.885 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.4 "
Dew Point	60.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.697 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.8 "
Maximum temparature of Air	87.6 "
Minimum do. do.	76.2 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.,NNE.,NW.,
Movement of Wind	144 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	April					April				
Mon.	5	m	0	4	27	5	m	6	10	15
			0	41m	28				2m	17
Tues.	6	m	0	33	27	6	m	6	37	15
			1	13m	27				57m	18
Wed.	7	m	1	4	26	7	m	7	2	16
			1	44m	27			7	28m	18
Thu.	8	m	1	29	26	8	m	7	31	16
			2	16m	26			8	3m	19
Fri	9	m	1	59	25	9	m	8	37	17
			2	50m	25			8	43m	20
Sat.	10	m	2	32	24	10	m	8	39	18
			3	26m	25			9	32m	21
Sun.	11	m	3	15	23	11	m	9	5	18
			4	25m	24			11	12m	21

April 5 (Monday) Sunrise 6h 30m. Sunset. 6h. 54m.
" 6 (Tuesday) " 6h 29m. " 6h. 54m.
" 7 (Wednesday) " 6h 28m. " 6h. 54m.
" 8 (Thursday) " 6h 28m. " 6h. 54m.
" 9 (Friday) " 6h 27m. " 6h. 54m.
" 10 (Saturday) " 6h 26m " 6h. 54m.
" 11 (Sunday) " 6h. 25m. " 6h. 55m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	14th April.	3h.	49m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11h	6h.	54·2m. p.m.
New Moon	"	19th.	3h.	13·1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	25th.	6h.	57·5m. p.m.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Mar. 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	350
" " Imports	
Mid. Americans Spot	29.01
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	83.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	38.52
July	36.02
Oct.	32.64
New Orleans 9 a.m. May	36.25
Oct.	32.45

Liverpool. Mar. 31st:

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	410
" " Imports	
Mid. Americans Spot	28.63
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	83.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) May	39.42
July	34.73
Oct.	33.18
New Orleans 9 a.m. May	38.73
Oct.	32.96

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Livepool. Mar. 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	23.50
April	25.60
May	25.43
June	
July	24.51
Aug.	24.
Sept.	
Oct.	22.67
Nov.	
Dec.	21.90
Jan.	21.70
Feb.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

Liverpool. Mar. 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.44
April	
May	25 46
June	
July	24.53
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	22.79
Nov.	22.29
Dec.	21.81
Jan.	
Feb.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.48
April.	25 53
May	25.35
June.	24.51
July.	24.44
Aug.	24.00
Sept.	23.27
Oct.	22.63
Nov.	22.18
Dec.	21.73
Jan.	21.51
Feb.	21.31

Quiet but steady.
Manchester Market :—Slow & Inactive.

Liverpool. Mar. 31st:

Months.	To-day's price.
April.	25.57
May	25.38
June.	24.94
July	24.51
Aug.	24.08
Sept	23.34
Oct.	22.76
Nov.	22.26
Dec.	21.81
Jan.	21.60
Feb.	21.40
Mar.	21.27

Tone :— Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar 30th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.57
" " Fully Good	15 32
" " Fine	15.82
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.10
" " Fully Good	19.85
" " Fine	20.35
" Broach Good	22.35
" " Fully Good	22 60
" " Fine	22.85
" Scinde Good	14.75
" " Fully Good	15.50
" " Fine	16.00

Liverpool. Mar. 31st

M.G. Bengal Good	14.57
" " Fully Good	15.32
" " Fine	15.82
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.10
" " Fully Good	19.85
" " Fine	20.35
" Broach Good	22.35
" " Fully Good	22.60
" " Fine	22.85
" Broach Scinde Good	14.75
" " Fully Good	15.50
" " Fine	16.00

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COASTER HUB

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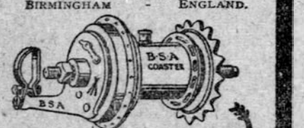

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 31st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3 000
" Forwarded	45.000
" Imports	84,000
" Stock	1,11 5,000
Actual Weekly Sales	11,000
Water Twist	5
Printers Cloth	125

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Mar. 30th.

Day's Export to Great Britain	1.000
" " to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.85.50
Silver Commercial Bars	126½

New York. Mar. 31st.

Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3.91.50
Silver Commercial Bars	126½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 30th.

Rents 3%	59
Bar Silver Spot	72 1/8
" 2 months hence	72 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Eastern demand. Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " " 6 "	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 days market loans	4 5/8
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57
Government Securities 3%	48 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	57.90

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£83½
Hongkong Bank	£111
National Bank	£61

London, Mar. 31st

Rentes 3%	59
Bar Silver Spot	72 5/8
" 2 months hence	72 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on China support. Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " " 6 "	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 5/8
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	57 1/4
Government Securities 3%	49
Ex. On London at Paris; Francs	58.05

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£83½
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£60½

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 30th

Funding Loan 4 %	£68 5/8
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 1/2
5 % New	£88 3/16

London, Mar. 31st.

Funding Loan 4 %	£68 1/2
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 1/4
5 % New	£88

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar 30th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Sellers	£46
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar, April Sellers	£41
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl. June Nearest Value	£46½
Tone of Linseed:—Few offe.s Firmer.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Sellers	£41
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound dellivered per ton) Mar-Apl. Value	£17½
Torla Rapeseed:—Mar. May Hull Sellers	£44

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£114
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£107½
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	74
Do. Do. July Value	74
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	76

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/2 3/4
Tone:—Steady	

London, Mar. 31st.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Afloat Sellers	£45
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar-Apl. Sellers	£40
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-June Nearest Value	£46
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	£41
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar-April Quoted Tending dearer	£18
Toria Rapeseed:—Mar.-Apl. Hull Nearest Value	£42½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£114
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£107 3/8
Copper Braziers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	74
Do. Do. July Value	74
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	75/3
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	76

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/3 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, April 5th 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 76-80	61 0 0	7 13 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	59 0 0	7 13 0
" Karachi Benga	61 0 0	7 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 12 0	16 4 0
" Thin	15 0 0	15 8 0
Seiseed, White 85-15	105 0 0	21 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	100 0 0	19 8 0
" Gujar 50-50	91 0 0	18 4 0
" Black	85 0 0	16 12 0
Poppyseed, White	14 4 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	18 12 0
Mowrseed	8 12 0	8 4 0
Barley	53 0 0	—
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 4 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	8 12 0
Linseed May	15 7 0

GUJERAT LITERARY CONFERENCE.

ART EXHIBITION OPENED.

TAGORE'S LECTURE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

The Gujerat Literary Conference resumed its sitting to-day. At 8-30 in the morning the exhibition of art and literature in connection with the Conference was opened at Bholanath Sarabhai Ladies' Institute by Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji. Mr. Purshottam Vishram Mavji delivered a long address in the course of which he said that though their ancestors had described 64 kinds of arts he would speak only on two of them that of architecture and painting. He reviewed at great length the condition of these arts in the past and the present in various countries of the world and pointed out the causes of the decadence of these arts in India.

The exhibition of art and literature, which contained many exhibits from various parts of Gujerat and Kathiawar was pleasing. One of the most vivid pictures that attracted the eye was the oil-painting of "Saurashtra Nu Sadhu" (Amratlal Sunderji Padhiar) by Mr. Raval, one of the well-known artists of Bombay. The nature painting in water colour of Ajanta and Ellora caves of D. Ramrao was also beautiful. Purshottam Mathuradas has exhibited some of the best painting work depicting scenes about Radha and Krishna. Without meaning any discredit to others I would say that the painting work exhibited by Purshottam is the best in the whole exhibition. "Pranaya Bansari" is another picture of Mr. R. M. Raval which can rival with the best pictures of the exhibition. Then there is some splendid work in good carving by Somarath Bhuder, an obscure artist of Ahmedabad who breathed his last only a few days back. The Rajkumari of Gondal has exhibited some beautiful plaster and bead work of her own. There are other paintings by D. V. Mehta, T. J. Patel, M. L. Sharma, P. T. Saraiya, S. G. Dehade and L. D. Pandya which show work quite above the average. There is some good clay work by the students of the Premchand Roychand Training College. Besides, there are some manuscript books and old coins. The organisers of the exhibition deserve to be congratulated on the energy and hard work they have exhibited in bringing together so many interesting exhibits.

R. B. RAMANBHAI NILKANTH.

The conference began its sitting at 12 noon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, president of the literature side of the Conference delivered his Presidential address in the course of which he reviewed the "old" and "new" literature of Gujerat. He defined "literature" in the words of Stopford Brooke that "the history of English literature is the story of what great English men and women thought and felt and then wrote down in good prose and beautiful poetry in the English language." He then drew a brief outline as to what the Conference can do for the growth of such literature. He said that the Conference could point out the wants of literature in certain subjects, and draw the attention of students and writers to these directions. Then if it has money, it could supply materials wanted by writers and get prepared books of translation. There were other institutions like the Gujerat Vernacular Society which were doing such work. But the main function of the literary Conference was something different. The Conference to achieve its true end could suggest to place before it essays on the study and criticism of literature; it could also invite essays as to what kinds of materials should be collected in books of different subjects, what standards should be observed in doing so, what its goal should be. The Conference could thus only supply sign-posts for the development of literature. The history of the Gujerati language, the history of Gujerati literature and the history of the life of the Gujeratis, all were included in the fields of literature. He then laid great emphasis on the need of keeping rigorous standards in judging of the tone of literature. He then dwelt on the hopes and aspirations of Gujerati literature. Then Mr. Balvantrai Thakore as President of the historical section and Prof. Sakalchand J. Shah as President of the Science section delivered their presidential addresses. About 20 papers on different subjects of literature and history were then read.

POET'S VIEW OF TRUTH.

DR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

The following is the reply of Dr. Tagore to the address presented to him by the Gujerat Literary Conference on Friday last:—

"I offer my heartfelt thanks to Gujrat for her lavishment of sweet praises so grateful to a poet's heart and the generous hospitality which she has freely given to me. I shall not follow the beaten path of some superficial custom of civility and waste your time and mine by expatiating upon my unworthiness. I feel I have something to say to my countrymen and the best means of my repaying your kindness and deserving it to some extent is to give my message to you and read the paper which I specially had written for you before I left for this place. It contains a poet's view of truth which is in the heart of all existence and a poet's judgment of man's works in the light of this truth,—a poet to whom this world is not a mere pile of facts informing his mind, but an eternal communication of an infinite idea.

With this introduction I ask your indulgence to allow me to read my paper.

(The poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has authorised the following summary of the lecture itself for the press).

The fundamental idea contained in this lecture is that materials do not express anything in themselves. The creation itself is the expression which is ultimate truth. When we pass our judgment on any civilisation we have to ask the question "What does it express?" rather than the question "What does it produce"? When productiveness becomes excessive in bulk then the ideal of creation becomes hidden. And the highest thing of all is his creative gift. His love of freedom is his love of unbounded opportunity for the best revelation of himself, for the purpose of creation.

When man's society gives full scope to this freedom of creativeness, when it is an expression of humanity, then it is perfect. But when it merely gathers, and stores up and invents and analyses, but does not create, then, in spite of its vastness of wealth and its greatness of power it must be held defective, because it misses the ultimate truth in humanity. When man is possessed or overwhelmed by some passion, such as greed of wealth or lust of power, he losses sight of this great truth He tries to make himself and everything else merely instruments for the satisfaction of his passion. While thus striving, he reduces his humanity itself into elemental forces and uses those forces for his selfish purposes or his self-indulgence.

This not only produces in him moral callousness; it also deadens in him the love of beauty. Such a result is illustrated by modern commerce, which is now engaged in furiously giving expression to a universal outburst of man's greed, but not his soul. Thus, it is not tending towards creation, but only to producing a mass of heaped up materials. It is giving free scope only to his power,—which is destructive, when not brought under the rhythm of creative purpose.

All this has been taking place in modern civilisation, because, by the help of science, the possibility of profit has become so enormous that by its very hugeness and vastness it has concealed the fact that it is really insignificant and has only assumed a false semblance of greatness and magnificence to which human beings are daily sacrificed.

Another reason for this is that Science has produced a mental attitude which has divorced the element of personality from truth. Thus man's forces, such as labour and capital, government and people, man and woman,—these have lost their personal ties and human bonds and become mere abstractions.

This has led to the clash of interests and cruel wars, which do not show any sign of coming to an end, but seem likely endlessly to repeat themselves.

Science has performed its mission by bringing people together outwardly; but this has given rise to a problem which she has not the living power to solve; and some great ideal of spiritual relationship must be found before our trouble is over.

We were faced with this same problem, in India, almost from the beginning of our history, and it sad to think that the solution offered by us had not the ultimateness of truth, because our society (which is the expression of this attempted solution of ours) is merely a work of classification and not that of a spiritual ideal, of an organic unity.

This artificial classification cannot be made living and permanent; for life, which is ever growing and changing, will not endure it. By the tenacity of our support of it, we merely enfeeble vitality. We turn men into automatons, and this is death in life.

What Europe has tried to accomplish, by making use of human beings for attainment of power and production of materials, is leading her to a violent end. What India is doing is to smother the fire of life under ashes. Both are deplorable.

END OF THE SESSION.

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

The third day sitting of the Gujerat Literary Conference began to-day at 12 noon, Principal K. A. Bala of the Training College, presiding. Several papers were read, some of them being from ladies.

Nine resolutions were passed, eight of which were moved from the chair on account of want of time. The first resolution recorded the premature and lamentable death of Ranjitram Vavabhai Mehta, who had taken prominent part in initiating the Literary Conference. It further recorded the deaths of Bhogindrarao Divetia, Shivabhai Bapubhai, Amratlal Sunderji Padhiar, Chimanlal Dalujabhai Dalal, Kanchanlal Vasudev Mehta, Ganpatram Anupram Travadi, Vallabhji Acharya, Kharsedji Faramji, Bhagalia, Dadi Taraporewala, Dr. G. P. Taylor and Dr. Tessetori.

The second resolution urged on the Bombay University Senate to introduce vernaculars in Intermediate and B.A. examinations and requested the Government to establish a chair of Gujerati in Government Colleges and also the Shrimant Maharaja Sayavirao of Baroda, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the Nabob Saheb of Junagadh to do the same in Baroda, Bhavnagar and Junagadh, respectively.

The third resolution related to the spelling of Gujerati and it was postponed for further discussion. The fourth appointed a committee to develop the literature of science in Gujerati. The resolution stated that the committee should prepare a scheme for the spread of science, for bringing together all students of science and for a dictionary of science. The fifth appointed a "Gujerati Sahitya Parisad Mandal and its executive committee.

Yesterday a resolution was passed suggesting the establishment of a vernacular college and to-day a part of the fifth resolution entrusted the work of putting the idea into practice to the committee of the Mandal. The sixth resolution related to the literature for children Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Messrs. Kanshikram Vighnaram Mehta and Hiralal Tribhovandas Parekh were appointed secretaries of the conference by the seventh resolution. The eighth resolution expressed thanks to various persons who had helped the conference in various ways. The ninth resolution invited the conference at Bhavnagar. After a vote of thanks was passed for the chairman the conference was dissolved.

A garden party was held in the evening at Victoria Gardens in honour of Dr. Tagore.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 5.

S S Loyalty, Ruthen, Marseilles, March 18.
S S Gharada, Livingston, Melbourne, February 2.
S S Varsova, James, Busreh, March 28.
S S Heim, Erikson, Bangkok, March 20.
S S Alberto Pavalletta, Matarazzo, Genoa, February 22.
S S Novara, Cossey, London, March 10.
S S Cooyanna, Holman, Busreh, March 29.
S S Dunera, Walker, Shanghai, March 13.

S S Loyalty:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Loyalty, 5,933 tons, Captain W Ruthen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and 296 passengers.

S S Gharada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gharada, 3,212 tons, Captain D Livingston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1,956 tons, Captain D F James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Heim:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain J Erikson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Alberto Pavalletta:—The Italian steamer Alberto Pavalletta, 2,733 tons, Captain S Matarazzo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

S S Novara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Novara, 4,749 tons, Captain W F Cossey, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cooyanna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Cooyanna, 2,496 tons, Captain R A Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Dunera:—The B I S N Co's China mail steamer Dunera, 3,420 tons, Captain W Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo, 90 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 5th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Koyei Maru	Japan	6-4 .. N Y Kaisha
B	Shingo Maru	Kobe	4-4 .. O S Kaisha
F	Itaura ..	Bassin	.. .. M M & Co
C/R	Indus		
	Maru ..	Japan	15-4 .. O S Kaisha
K	Lightning..	Busra	N F .. M M & Co
M	Sy-ia		.. .. M M & Co
O	Marsinique.	Bangkok	5 4 .. G A & Co
P	Hindoo ..	Karachi	10 4 .. K N & Co
Q	Beshayen..	N F	N F .. J M & Co
Q	Kaipan ..		.. .. M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	..	Karachi	30-3 .. K N & Co
Irrawadi	..	Mangalore	5-4 .. K N & Co
Indravati	..	Karachi	6 4 .. K N & Co
Juba	..	Bhavnagar	2-4 .. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Urlana ..		.. .. M M & Co
3	Bandra ..	P Gulf	.. .. M M & Co
	Hareefield ..		.. .. M M & Co
9	Hemefield	N F	N F .. M M & Co
9	Diyatalwa.	Calcutta	5 4 .. W & A G & Co
10	Massilia..	Liverpo l	10 4 .. W & A G & Co
12 & 13	Jeddah	Je dah	28-3 .. T M & Co
15	Chakla..		10-4 .. M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S.	Linga ..	Karachi	.. .. M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Karagola .	Zanzibar	8-4 .. M M & Co
2	Clan Macbtcar..	Malabar coast	12-4 .. J F & Co
3	A T Vita ..		.. .. M & Co
4	Frankfurt	U Kingdom	.. .. M M & Co
4	Australia .	Antwerp	6-4 .. M M & Co
6	Australia	Antwerp	N F .. M M & Co
7	Patricia..	Liverpool	15 4 .. K N & Co
8	Tiger ..	New York	N F .. Cox's Shipping Agency
9	H T Shuja	N F	N F .. M & Co
10/11	Massilia	Liverpool	14-4 .. W & A G & Co
	Parvati ..		.. } RE Collis & Co
	Violet ..		.. }
17	Huntspill.	N F	N F .. W & A G & Co
17	Kalyan .	London	10 4 .. M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kowelt	..	..	.. .. T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Ornro	..	25 to 29-3	..
Swanopmund		N F	N F .. M M & Co
S s	Sapphire	Colombo	.. .. N J Dubash

RESTRICTIONS ON RICE MOVEMENTS.

The following press note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supples, Bombay:—

All restrictions on the inter-provincial movements of rice, paddy and rice flour are removed with effect from 1st April 1920.

The above grains and also jowari, bajri, barley, maize, wheat flour gram flour, gram, wheat, however cannot be exported from Bombay Presidency to Goa by rail or sea without a pass from the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay as Goa is allowed only a prescribed allotment of these grains.

Priority certificates of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, will still be necessary for the despatch of all rice by rail or sea from Bombay Town and Island to places in India.

To the above extent press note No. 9614-D.C.S., dated 1st December 1919 is modified.

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Over Coats Great Coats
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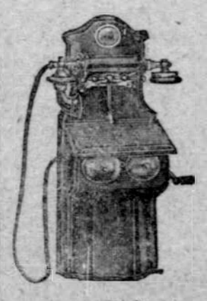

Acting on instructions from our Head Offices at Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A., we are making a REDUCTION of
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during the month of April ONLY, on all Telephones, Switchboards and Accessories. Place your orders RIGHT NOW
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Telegrams: "CHIPHONE," BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Maragha due at 6 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 4-15 and 5-30 p.m.

Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

English mail steamer Margha expected, 6 a.m.

Opening of European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Matunga, by H. E. Lady Lloyd.

THURSDAY, April 9.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer "Karagela" closes at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY, April 11.

Davar's College Social Gathering, Jehangir Baug, Parel, 5 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Rly. Bn. (I. D. F.), will play at the P. V. Mary Gym. this evening, at 6-30 p.m.

NATIONAL P. R. EMERGENCY CORPS.

Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey has sent a donation of Rs. 60 to the funds of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day.

JAINA SHVETAMBARA EDUCATION BOARD.

The Hon. Secretary, Jain Shvetambara Education Board writes:—Jain Swet Murti Pathshalas and Students of schools and colleges in need of help for study may apply to the Hon. Secretaries Jain Swet Education Board, before June 30, at 566, Pydhonie, Bombay 3.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S DONATIONS TO MOSLEM INSTITUTIONS.

"Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla had an interview with His Highness The Aga Khan, at the end of which His Highness most graciously consented to subscribe Rs. 600 annually to the Muslem Student's Union, Bombay and a munificent donation of Rs. 400 to the Anjuman Hidayetal Islam of Malegaon.

PURCHASE OF A MILL.

Messrs. Gulabchand Devchand & Co. of the Diamond Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., have purchased the Prospect Mills for Rs. 57 lakhs.

This Mill contains about 34,500 Ring Spindles and 758 Looms. The Looms are brand new, as 400 Looms of Messrs. Platt Bros. have been fitted only last year and the remaining 358 looms of Messrs. Hacking & Co. have been fitted in the year 1914.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING

The Secretary writes:—The annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held on Sunday, the 11th instant, at Jehangir Baug, opposite the veterinary Hospital, Parel. The proceedings will begin with sports at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.). There will be a gathering at 5 p.m. when Mr. Jehagir B. Petit, will take the chair, and address the students. Music and Entertainment will follow, and the occasion will terminate with dinner as usual.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Bombay Notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.

Urgent Triple rate ..... 8 hours.
Full rate ordinary .....2 days.
Deferred ..... 7 days.

London to Bombay.

Urgent Triple rate ..... 8 hours.
Full rate ordinary ..... 3½ days.
Deferred ..... 7 days.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The following six gentlemen have been declared elected members of the Court of the Benares Hindu University, by the registered donors of the University:—

1. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Benares; 5. Professor Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Benares; 3. Babu Purshottam Das Tandon, M.A., LL.B., Allahabad; 4. Babu Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Benares; 5. Professor Jogendra Nath Samaddar, B.A., F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., Professor, Patna College, Patna; 6. Pandit Gurusewak Upadhyaya, B.A., Headmaster, Central Hindu School, Benares.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, DADAR.

Prof. Shellar of Shellar's Circus gave a benefit show last week in aid of the Indian Education Society's King George English School and the Girls High School at Dadar. The performance commenced at 5 p.m. and lasted till 7-30 p.m. The programme was full of interesting varieties. A little time before the close of the performance Mr. M. P. Khopkar, the Secretary of the Society, expressed his gratitude to Mr. L. R. Tairsee for presiding on the ocasion and the responsive and sympathetic attitude of the public. Mr. Tairsee, then rose to speak in appreciative terms of that evening's progname and of the most commendable work the Society and its members were silently achieving and enthusiastically pursuing. He closed his speech with hopes of bright future for the Society and its schools. Mr. N. M. Kale, the Secretary of the Society and the Prinsipal of the K. G. E. School, after epitomising the history of the Society thanked Mr. Tairsee for having graced the occasion and Prof. Shellar and his band for their performance.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Tothill C. in C. of the E. I. Station and Major-General W. B. James G. O. C. Bombay Brigade have kindly accorded their patronage to the Boxing contests to be held at the Empire Theatre to-day and intimated their intention of being present to witness the contests.

Messrs. Madan Theatres Ld., Marcks & Co. Ld. and John Haig & Co. Ld. (of which firm Messrs. H. S. Smith & Co. are the Indian agents) have sportingly come forward, and offered Silver Cups as prizes.

LONDON, March 30.

Linseed Calcutta £45 April-June pail little offered.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

The Senior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commenced on Monday on the splendid ground of Bombay Gymkhana under the very capable supervision of Mr. Hudson the Honorary Secretary of the competition, whose management left nothing to be desired. Two games were on the card, the start for the first being made at 4-15 under rather trying conditions. Neither of the games fixed for the day proved interesting—hit and run being the order of the day. If the Grant Medicals (A), however, want to get far in the tournament, they will have to show better form in their future encounters.

NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB (3) BEAT EMPRESS SPORTING CLUB (1).

A rather slow game was the result of the meeting between these two games in the first section of the preliminary round of the tournament on Monday, when the National Sporting Club won by three goals to one. On the day's play the National Sporting boys, showed better form and understanding than the opposing team; who were far too slow and erratic in their display. The Nationals, who had a decidedly greater share in attack in either half, scored two goals in the first half; Umrigar and Warden being responsible for the scores. After end had been chanced, exchanges ruled fairly even for some time, but the better stick work of the Nationals prevailed and Mistry increased the lead midway through the second period. The Empress Sporting Club now made desperate efforts to reduce the margin of defeat. During one of their spasmodic rushes towards the close, Darukhanawalla scored the only goal for the Empress Sporting Club, thus relucing the margin.

The teams were:—

National Sporting Club:—Panday; Barnes and Pretel; Surveyor, Marfertia and Hoolihan; Mitchell, Darukhanawalla, Karanjia, D. M. Bulsara and M. M. Bulsara.

Empress Sporting Club:—Bhaba (jr.); Pavri and Bhaba (Sr.), Pavri, Umrigar and Pasthakia; Nallaset, Warden, Umrigar Mistry and Mistry.

Umpires:—Major Brough and Mr. McIntosh.

GRANT MEDICALS (A) (2) BEAT GRANT MEDICALS (B) (0).

These two teams of the Grant Medical College Hockey Club met in their tie in the preliminary round of the above tournament on the same ground yesterday, when the Grant Medicals (A) won by two goals to nil. The second string looked dangerous at times but their efforts were far too erratic and lacked finish. The Seniors pressed the second string almost throughout, and scored through Shaikh and Perkins in each half. In fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that their backs and half-backs put up a good defence against the belter-disciplined forwards of the first string. But there was hardly any combination or "go" in them. The game thus ended in an easy victory for the Grant Medicals (A) by two goals without a response.

The teams were—

Grant Medical College (A):—Wolsley; L. Smith and George; D'Avoine, Braganza and B. Smith; Arklie, Wadia, Shaikh, Perkins and Shaw.

Grant Medical College (B):—Bartley; Freman and Figarado; Pathare, Menazes and Anfred; Holden, D'Souza, Rodrigues, Foghil and Irvine.

Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15 p.m.—St. Mary's High School vs. St. Xavier's High School (Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Final.'

5-30 p.m.—R.G.A. Bombay vs. Lusitanians (B').

We are given to understand that the competing teams have been requested to bring their own linesmen.

'CONGRESS" AND "WATANPRAST."

TWO CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 1.

On the first March 1920, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde had asked the following question:—

"Did the Government of the Punjab prohibit the transmission of copies of the "Congress" and "watanprast," two Urdu papers of Delhi, into the Punjab by an Order dated 20th October, 1919, and 25th November, 1919, respectively, and are the said orders still in force."

The Hon. Sir William Vincent in reply had said: "The answer is in the affirmative. The Order against the "Congress" has been withdrawn on the reappearance of the paper with a new Editor."

On the 25th March, Mr. Ramcharanlal Sharma the new Editor of the "Congress," wired to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that inspite of the reply he had received no information regarding the withdrawal of the order He has now received the following telegram dated 27th March:—

"Your telegram dated 25th March to Private Secretary. Exclusion order against the "Congress" not withdrawn, Additional, Punjab."

Are we then to presume that even in the Council Chamber statements are made which have no foundation?

The Mail Steamer Maragha with the outward Mails of the 18th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Tuesday next.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore on the 1st instant for Bombay via Colombo.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE.

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS' EVIDENCE.

The Indian Sugar Committee arrived in Bombay from Nasik on Good Friday. The examination of witnesses was resumed at the Council Hall on Saturday, April 3rd, the first witness examined being the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., representative of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank and the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

In his written statement, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas stated that, soon after the commencement of the Central Co-operative Bank, it transferred to itself, at the express desire of Government, the *Takavi* debts which were owing to Government by the cane-growers on the Nira Canal. The Bank agreed to do all the work that had up till then been done by a Special Takavi Officer, Mr. Sahatrabudhe, on behalf of Government. At the end of 1918, Mr. Patwardhan, a Special Mamlatdar, was asked to make enquiries about the cost of cultivation and the return from the sugar cane crop in order to enable Government to see what effect water-logging and salt efflorescence had on the sugarcane cultivation in this area. This report confirmed the views of the Directors of the Bank which had been based on the growing irregularity of repayments of loans, and, consequently of increasing areas that the margin of profit to the cultivators had gone down during the last ten years. Various causes had been suggested for this state of things by persons who had been examined on the subject. Their opinions differed according to the point of view from which they observed the facts. As usually happened in such complicated problems, where a large number of causes combined to bring about certain results, every person laid stress on what he considered to be the main cause and ignored the others. The following remedial measures were being adopted:—

(1) Drainage to remove water logging and salt efflorescence; (2) Establishment of a demonstration farm for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods of growing cane; (3) Restriction of loans to persons who produced their own sets and farm yard manures.

How far these remedies would succeed time alone could show. It was an acknowledged fact that there had been water-logging and consequent deterioration of the soil. If there were a reliable meter which would enable the amount of water required to be gauged, its use would help to remedy this evil in the future; but, in the absence of such a meter, it was necessary to show by demonstration that a smaller amount of water, given at regular intervals, would give better crops and would not lead to water-logging. This work Government had agreed to do. Even when the cultivators saw the advantages of the improved methods of irrigation, they would not adopt them unless they were assured of a regular supply of water at stated intervals. It was alleged, on their behalf, that they used more water than was good for the crop, not through sheer ignorance, but because they were not sure that they would get a regular supply of water when they wanted it. Such an assurance the Irrigation Department ought to be in a position to give. The water rate levied had been increased by a hundred per cent. under the block system since 1905, the last increase being one of Rs. 12 per annum. Outside the land cultivated under the block system, the water rate had been increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45 per annum in the same period. The Directors of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank were strongly of opinion that these rates should be reduced at least to Rs. 45 and Rs. 35 respectively until the water-logging and salt efflorescence had been removed. Their proposal had received the support of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Agriculture, the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records, while it had been contended by the Irrigation Department that the increase in the rate was not likely to affect good cultivators and that the interests of the bad cultivators should not be taken into account.

PROPOSED FACTORY AT BARAMATI.

Facilities had been granted by the Bombay Co-operative Bank for the purchase of the improved bullock mills of the Chattanooga type. A three roller Chattanooga power crusher, worked by an oil-engine, had been introduced as an experimental measure and had proved so satisfactory that two such crushers had been purchased by individual members of the Pandhara and Malegaon Societies and been loaned out by them to other cultivators. The most important problem before the factory, which it was proposed to start at Baramati, was to discover a method by which the cane-growers might be induced to bring their cane regularly to the factory. After a great deal of discussion with the representatives of the cane-growers, it had been decided to have an agreement with them for the purhcase of their cane, on the rates of the market price of "gur." This was the basis that they understood, and they themselves had worked out the proportion of "gur" to cane as 9½ to one. The cane-growers would also accept the Brix percentage of 18 as the maximum, the price to vary according to the percentage of cane brought every day to the factory. It was proposed to get them to take shares in the proposed company, so that they might feel interested in the success of the factory and also to give them a bonus in proportion to the cane brought by them to the factory. He and his colleagues realized that they were taking some risk in depending on the goodwill and co-operation of the cane-growers. They were, however, prepared to face the difficulties and hoped to be able to devise a system which would prove beneficial both to the cane-growers and to the company. As the sugarcane area in the Nira Valley was about 7,000 acres, and as the proposed sugar factory would crush cane grown on 2,000 acres only, he contemplated establishing at least two power driven crushers with a capacity of crushing eight tons an hour, and to manufacture "gur" by improved method.

Speaking on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas expressed the opinion that a central estate factory system was suited to the requirements of the country and that, where a large area of about 6,000 acres of Government land suitable for cane was not available, Government should apply the Land Acquisition Act, acquire such lands, and give them or lease them to the sugar-manufacturing companies. The agriculturists who would thus be dispossessed might recent this compulsory acquisition and, to remove this resentment, an attempt must be made to provide them with other lands wherever vacant culturable land was available. They should also be given an opportunity of subscribing for shares of the company for which the lands were acquired. If the lands were not acquired for the companies, but leased out to them, the lease should be of fifty years' duration and the amount of the ease should be equal to five per cent. on the amount paid to the cultivators plus the existing assessment. Where the land was not under the flow of the canal, the water rate should be reduced to an extent that would enable the company to bear the pumping charges. At Belapur, it was at present proposed to manufacture molascuite from molasses and, so long as there was a sufficient delmand for this class of fodder the question of making rum from the molasses would not arise. When the supply of molascuite was larger than the demand, full liberty should be given to the manufacturer to make the best use of the by-products. The existing Excise regulations restricted the best use of these and, if they were removed, it would give scope for starting more sugar refineries.

QUESTION OF TARIFF.

In regard to the question of tariff, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas stated that, so long as the cost of production of cane per ton in other countries was less than one-third of that in this country, it would be possible for the former to manufacture sugar from the cane and sell it in this country at a lower rate than the total cost of manufacturing indigenous sugar in India. If India were to be self-contained, it would be necessary to foster the growth of the sugar industry with the help of some sort of protection, even though it might be a temporary hardship to the sugar consumer or the general tax-payer, according as the protection took the form of import duty or subsidy. He used the word "temporary," because he believed that, if all requisite assistance were given by Government, in a few years' time, the industry would grow strong enough to face outside competition. Whether this temporary hardship was justifiable or not depended upon the point of view from which one looked at the whole question. The war had shattered many old ideas and beliefs and many ardent free-traders were now convinced of the necessity of making their own countries as much self-dependent as possible. What was wanted was that Government should render every assistance to the sugar industry, so that it might be able to supply the growing needs of India. This was a national duty and must be performed in national interests only. The present ten per cent. duty on imported sugar had been put on only recently and in extraordinary circumstances. He was not, therefore, in a position to say how far it had helped the sugar industry. The Chamber was of opinion that a considerably higher import duty was necessary until such time as the industry had established itself in this country. He would also urge a differential import duty in the case of raw sugar. Such sugar ought to be allowed to come in at a lower rate in order to encourage the refining industry in the country.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

In his oral examination, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas stated that the difficulties in the case of the Co-operative Societies in the Nira and Godavari Valleys had arisen from the fact that they had not been started on purely co-operative lines. Two or three years ago, the position had been really serious, but it had considerably improved owing to the high prices of "gur" and the outlook was not now unsatisfactory. The reason why the Kopargaon "gur" selling society had not proved as successful as that at Baramati was that the members were originally ignorant of cane cultivation and had not brought in their "gur" in a good condition. The working of the society had also been hampered by breaches in the canal. He anticipated that the condition of the society would improve considerably. He was opposed to the idea that the water-logged and saline lands in the Canal tract should be acquired by Government and be sold after reclamation as, if these lands had deteriorated, it was mainly due to the fact that the Government had not trained the cultivators in the proper use of water, in consequence of which they had used far too much. In regard to the recommendation in his written evidence that Government should apply the Land Acquisition Act for, the acquisition of lands for central factories, he did not advocate that this should be done in tracts where cane was already being grown. He considered it a suitable method of developing the sugar industry in tracts suitable for cane growing, but in which that crop had not been taken up.

NEED OF GOVT. SUBSIDIES.

The views in regard to the import duty which he had represented were those of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. He himself was inclined to prefer the encouragement of the sugar industry by the grant of Government subsidies to approved companies. Government might, for example, take up debentures in such companies or grant them lower water rates or other facilities. He considered that it was undoubtedly the case that, before the recent rise of prices, sugar cane had ceased to be profitable in the canal tracts, except in the best lands and under the most careful cultivation. If cane-growing were to remain profitable when prices fell, an improvement in land and a reduction in the cost of production would be essential. As regards improvement in land, the obvious methods were reclamation, suitable manures and so on. Ways of obtaining reduction in the cost of production were the lowering of the water rate and the adoption of the Manjri methods of cultivation which greatly reduced the amount of seed and labour required. He considered it very advisable that the Agricultural and Irrigation Departments should work in closer union. The question whether mere concentrated manures should not be made available in this country by the prohibition of the export of oil seed and cake was one which required consideration.

Mr. F. Harrison of Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co., Engineers, also gave evidence confidentially.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Indian Sugar Committee resumed its enquiries yesterday at the Council Hall. The witnesses examined on this day were Prof. Knight of the Poona Agricultural College, Mr. V. G. Gokhale and Dr. Harold Mann.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, stated that the agriculture of sugarcane was of a very old standing in the four Konkan Districts—Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara. The area under cane in these four districts represented from about 4 to 5 per cent. of the total area under cane in the presidency proper. The crop of sugarcane might be considered of importance only in the Kanara district, with its 3,600 acres under cane which mostly occupied comparatively highlying rice lands which were given only a few irrigations before the monsoon. The cultivation of sugarcane was mostly carried on in small and scattered patches not usually exceeding one-fourth of an acre by tenant cultivators with their own labour, who hardly required capital. Some big and progressive landowners in North Konkan were however, anxious to take up sugarcane cultivation on a large scale if capital on a long term loan was made available.

The yields varied from 3,000 to 6,000 lbs. of "gur" according to the nature of soil and water supply in most places, the net profits varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 after charging for all the labour put in. This profit was two or three times that of rice—the common crop of Konkan. There were good many spots along the rivers and perennial stream to which it was possible to extend the cultivation of cane when the possibility of making large profits by the adoption of suitable varieties, improved methods of cultivation and manufacture was demonstrated. Thus in the Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts the area was likely to be doubled and trebled. In Kanara, owing to the predominance of the high forests surrounding the cultivation great damage was being done by wild pigs, jackals and wild cats and provision of some means to prevent this would alone result very soon into the doubling of the area under cane even under the existing conditions of cultivations.

In cultivation, the planting of top sets was generally the rule. The top sets germinated quickly and gave more uniform stands.

MANURES USED IN CULTIVATION.

Sugarcane was generally grown alone in the Konkan. Ratooning was scarcely practised. The practice of ratooning would obviously reduce the cost on preparatory tillage and sets would fall in with the method of keeping plantations in the same place for a number of years as necessitated by the circumstances explained above. The sugarcane crop in the Konkan was not usually infested by any serious pests or diseases so as to restrict its normal cultivation. Burnt soil and farmyard manure were the only manures used in Kanara. In the Ratnagiri district, in the more advanced localities of Malvan and near Ratnagiri along the coast fish manure and sea weeds were used. Artificial manures were not used any where in the Konkan because they had never yet proved to compete with the local manures financially.

Sugarcane except in a few favoured localities in the Kanara district was irrigated in all parts of the Konkan. Usually four to five months' irrigation in the fair season from planting until the monsoon started was all that was required. Wells, tanks and river, channels all contributed towards the water supply.

There were many suitable spots along the river sides in the Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana districts which it was possible to bring under sugarcane cultivation if Government were to facilitate the purchase, setting up and in the initial stages even hiring out of power pumping plants.

METHODS OF MAKING GUR.

Konkan Cattle were as a rule very poor and some difficulty was experienced in finding sufficiently strong cattle to work the sugar cane mill. Usually buffaloes were required to be sought after. In the Kanara district there were a few localities having concentrated areas of forty to fifty acres in a radius of one to two miles where small power crushing plants alongwith boiling pans on hire would be very much appreciated. Such a step was also likely to stimulate extension of the area under sugarcane. Iron bullock power mills of local manufacture had almost entirely now supplanted the wooden mills. These were kept on hire alongwith boiling pans by local landlords and merchants. In Kanara the Agricultural Department had found a small bullock power type of the "Chattanooga" mill and the Poona type of "gur" boiling pan more advantageous. Only "gur" was manufactured in the Konkan for local consumption as such. The local methods of making "gur" were very defective in respect of the furnace and pans used. Large quantities of wood fuel were required.

As a result of the recent experiments in the manufacture of "gur" from palms, and grant of permission by the Bombay Government to tap all kinds of sugar-yielding palms free of tax, two landowners, having their own date-trees in the Umbergaon Peta, of the Thana District had taken to making "gur" from their trees for the last four to five years. In the Kanara District from the year of granting free concessions, they old industry of manufacturing "gur" from cocoanut palm has been revived though owing to Excise restrictions it was not making an appreciable progress. In the Umbergaon Peta and the Salsette Taluka, it was estimated that there were not less than five or six hundred thousand of date trees which at present fetched almost no return. The experiments by the Agricultural Department had shown that good crystalline "gur" could be manufactured from these trees as well as in Bengal. From 20 to 25 lbs. of "gur" worth Rs. 2 per tree at normal rates could be expected. Similarly there was even a larger number of palmyra trees growing wild in almost all the Talukas of Colaba and Thana Districts.

TRAVELLING ON FOOT-BOARD.

8 MEN KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

DEATH OF A HINDU.

Mr. A. K. King, the Deputy Commissioner, held an inquest touching the death of Bhagwant Ramchandra, aged 22, a cable candidate at Byculla, who has knocked down by a goods train and died in the hospital.

Mr. H. H. Lord, Assistant Yard Inspector said when the local train came near Wari Bunder, another train, a goods shunting train, came from the opposite direction on the down goods line. There were 14 vehicles and it was taken into the yard. When both the trains crossed, there was a cry, as if the door of the vehicles was open and was knocking against something. When the local train started from Mazagaon it was quite crowded; many of the passengers from one end of the train to the other, on both sides, were travelling on footboards. He went out to see if there was a derailment, owing to the noise, and as he got up to the curve near his office he found eight men lying injured between the up local main line and the down goods line. He removed the men to a cooler place and had them attended to. All the men were unconscious, but two were seriously injured. A door of a covered wagon was damaged and was open. It was a common occurrence of passengers travelling on foot-boards of local trains.

Pawloo Alexis, a fitter, who had fallen from the foot-board, said he could not say what caused him to fall; others had also fallen. The train was crowded, so they travelled on the foot-board. He was a pass holder. No one prevented them from travelling on the foot-board. Witness was injured on the back and arms. Further enquiry was adjourned.

RATES FOR TREASURY BILLS

NEW NOTIFICATION.

The following notification has been issued by the Government of India, Finance Department, dated the 3rd instant:—

In modification of the notification in the Finance Department No. 258-F., dated 23rd January 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that the rates for Treasury Bills with effect from Tuesday, the 6th April 1920 and until further notice will be as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99-0-0 per cent.
For 6 months' Bills Rs. 97-8-0 per cent.
For 9 months' Bills Rs. 96-4-0 per cent.
For 12 months' Bills Rs. 95-0-0 per cent.

DOG NUISANCE.

A LANDLORD'S OBSTINACY.

On Wednesday at the Girgaum Police Court before the 4th Presidency Magistrate Mr. Khairaz, one Krishnarao Khanderao a landlord in Khota's cart, Girgaum Back Road was charged by Rama Balu, a servant of Mr. R. G. Dalvi, a tenant of the accused landlord, under Section 289 of the Indian Penal Code for having knowingly and negligently omitted to take such order with his bitch as to guard sufficiently against any probable danger to human life and safety. It was stated by the complainant's pleader Mr. Chhatrapati to the Court that the bitch had on no less than half-a-dozen occasions bit several persons, including the complainant, staying in the cart.

Mr. J. D. Gidu, L. M. and S., who had been summoned to give evidence on behalf of the complainant, had himself treated four persons reported to have been bit by the bitch of the accused landlord. The defence of the accused landlord was that the bitch, along with another dog of his, might have bit the various persons in preventing them from trespassing on his private passage. All the reported cases, however, of the dog-bite were of persons who had not trespassed on the said passage when they were bitten. The accused landlord, after the various dog-bites, was repeatedly warned and requested by respectable residents of the locality to take better care of his dogs. In spite, however, of such repeated warnings, the accused Krishnarao Khanderao took no effective steps to ensure the safety of the neighbouring tenants and residents and their children who play in the cart. A petition was therefore submitted by some of the residents of the cart to the Commissioner of Police with the result that the accused was warned by the police to take better care of his dogs.

As matters did not improve thereafter, an urgent order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was obtained by another resident of the cart from the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate ordering the accused landlord to muzzle his bitch for two months. At the hearing of the complaint before the 4th Presidency Magistrate yesterday, the accused landlord expressed his regret, which was recorded by the Court, for all that had happened and undertook to remove the bitch immediately from the cart and to pay Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the complainant's doctor and Rs. 15 to any charity approved of by the Court. As regards the other dog, the accused landlord gave an undertaking that if he be given a week's time by the Court he would see to it that the dog did not prove a source of annoyance and danger to the residents of the locality. After the expression of regret and undertakings given by the accused Krishnarao Khanderao, the complainant was advised by his master not to press his prosecution. This will give a great relief to the tenants and residents of the cart who will no doubt thank the learned Magistrate for putting a stop to a long-continued annoyance and danger to them and especially to their children playing in the cart.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 10,000 blankets, (size 60in. x 96in.), for the distressed Moslems of Smyrna, on or before the 15th April, 1920.

Tenderers are requested to give the lowest quotations for blankets of other sides also, if they can supply.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, April 6, 1920.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

The Punjab National Week opens to-day. The anniversary is one of melancholy remembrance to Indians, and we do not think it necessary to make a formal appeal for its observance. If a year ago we had been told that a tenth of the events of the Punjab were within the chances of occurrence, we should have scoffed at them as at a madman's fantasy. The unexpected was, however, to happen. The story of the tragedy consists of events that might have been prevented. For, most of them were forced on the country by the unwisdom of Government and exploited to the full by members of the bureaucracy as a measure of retaliation against the people. Such at least is the verdict of the country and there is nothing in the logic of events to rebut the conclusion that has been openly laid against the O'Dwyer regime and its august supporters in the country. The moving finger writes, and having writ moves on. What has happened belongs to the irreclaimable past. While the past cannot be undone, there is a peremptory call for the reparation of wrongs, or, at any rate, the eschewal of the attitude of benevolent neutrality. For one year, the posture of dazed ignorance has been maintained, and it is no longer possible to continue in the shelter of ambiguities, when the outstanding facts have been established beyond dispute. We are not dealing with events of the remote past and there is no chance of the pretence that all allegations belong to a period of antiquity about which there can be no definite conclusion. Most of the sufferers are alive; the agents of the wrong are not dead; the thread of events has been distentangled. The real facts have been lifted above the level of profitless controversy. We know that as time passes, there will be many more Englishmen to testify to the wrongs suffered by the Punjab. Those that maintain the attitude of dumb neutrality will be a subject of scorn at later times, while those that unfortunately incline to the view of "sacrificial slaughter," will be condemned for their vindictive lust.

Even those who would prefer resolutely to forget the past must find it impossible to keep aloof from the national observance, and the lasting memorial of the people will stand at Jallianwalla. We have no doubt that the tribute of Bombay will be worthy of her profound national spirit. Among those who worked for the revival of the Punjab and the ascertaining of facts, Bombay had a record of credit. The Anniversary in Bombay will begin to-day with the holding of a public meeting and we hope it will be a worthy demonstration of the sympathy of the people for the Punjab and their resolve to make another tragedy impossible in India. At the meeting to be held this evening near French Bridge, we shall have a non-party association of distinguished leaders. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Besant, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Natarajan, Mr. Petit, and Mr. Cursetji are among the speakers, and we expect a clear, balanced representation of the meaning of the Anniversary, and the need of concerted action for our wronged countrymen. The meeting is to be held under the joint auspices of the Presidency Association, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Home Rule Leagues and the National Union—in fact, of all the chief political associations of Bombay, except the European Association and the Liberal League. We hope the meeting will be largely attended and the people will have an opportunity of being reminded, in the right spirit, of the sufferings of the Punjab and the latent risks of their repetition, which it is their duty to make imposible in the future.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

The Forest grievances in Kanara have been but little represented in the Legislative Council hitherto and Government were left pretty much free to do as they liked. At the last session of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Belvi elicited a reply that the question of the correct policy with regard to the Kanara forests was under consideration. We are frankly afraid of the ominous phrase "under consideration" but at any rate "under consideration" is not the equivalent of *sub judice* and it does not debar criticism. On the contrary it is precisely when a subject is under consideration by Government that it deserves the utmost attention. To put it, in short, the Forest Department for want of anything better to do took away one by one most of the forest privileges enjoyed by the Kanara people from times immemorial. Unfortunately the Revenue Department, instead of standing up for the rayats, delighted in playing second fiddle to the maserful Mr. Bell, except for some short intervals. The result has been disastrous. Kanara is now in a pitiful condition, agriculture is deteriorating and the population decreasing. Unless Government adopt a generous policy of concessions the prospects of Kanara will, in no way, improve. They should refuse any longer to be guided by the narrow-minded policy of the Forest Department. Like the miser who hoards wealth and dies a beggar, the Forest Department fails to realise that it has anything better to do than forest preservation. Government should now concentrate their attention on forest exploitation and forest industries. There has been, indeed, a pitiful waste of energy in the past. What other Government blessed with splendid forests like these of Kanara would occupy themselves with the paltry question of fencing materials and dead leaves? Minutes after minutes have been written on these two topics and ultimately the question is where it was.

Coming to the forest questions in the council, it is difficult to believe that an agitation was created in Kanara because *four* agricultural bullocks belonging to Vannalli cultivators were detained for half-a-day by the Patil. The Government explanation is not at all satisfactory and the matter requires to be further examined. The Collector would not have intervened and got the cattle released if the matter was so trifling as it is represented to be. The Forest Department has got its own notions. It assigns particular ranges to particular villages and if cattle belonging to any village stray into foreign ranges, the Department pounces upon the cattle. According to the statement of Government, there is no warrant for the action of the Forest Department and that cattle are free to graze in any range on payment of 2 annas per head. If that is so, clear instructions should be issued preventing the Forest Department's harassing interference. The extra fine collected has been refunded but at the same time the Forest Department may be informed that next time it feels inclined to change the ranges assigned to villages, it must consult the rayats. A few days ago, the concession was granted to take materials for fences and for dams from open forest without a permit. It was much appreciated but the Forest Department has again withdrawn it on the plea of wilful damage to valuable timber. The second reason assigned is that during a famine year it was desirable to extend the area of cultivation by all means possible and that the special circumstances having ceased the concession also was stopped. The allegation that wilful damage was done to valuable timber requires to be substantiated, and so far as Kanara is concerned, or for that matter, any district, it is the duty of Government to encourage cultivation by all means possible. The Forest Department was never in favour of granting concessions and it was due mainly to the insistence of the Collector that the concession was reluctantly granted; and at the first opportunity, it has been withdrawn. The practice of going permits means needless delay and harassment, and the rayats should be freed from the incumbrance.

The inforest cultivation which was persistently discouraged formerly, driving away many *kumrivallas* to Mysore has succeeded beyond imagination and we trust it will be taken up wherever possible. Where forest fires are frequent and where rayats do not render assistance to the authorities in putting them out, the Collectors have been authorised to raise the grading fee to Re. 1 and with the sanction of the Commissioner to Rs. 2 per head. It may be a wise provision, but were the supra fines of this nature? Did the rayats stand away? We do not understand why the Forest Department should come to logger heads with the rayats on every occasion. It has mistaken its function; its prime business is to render every help to agriculture. There is enough and to spare and what the rayats want will not involve any heavy loss to Government. These things cannot be done by issuing mere instructions. A new race of forest officials is required with broader outlook and deeper sympathy for the needs of the rayats. We agree with Sir Claude Hill that there is no department of the public service in India which has greater opportunities of benefiting the country and developing its resources than the Forest Department. But what facilities have been given to Indians so far to rise to the higher posts in this Department and to profit by the opportunities of benefiting the country, of which Sir Claude Hill speaks? Sir Claude dwells on the need of educating the representatives of the people, who will in future control the Department. Is it not rather late in the day to think of the task and will not, on this very account, the future Ministers be very much handicapped in discharging their responsibilities? If Indians had been freely admitted into the higher ranks of the Service, there need have been no anxiety as to the immediate future. We earnestly hope the whole question of agriculturists' forests rights in Kanara will be adequately and sympathetically reviewed by Government and the forest grievances which threaten to be perpetual will disappear.

Notes of the Day.

Amritsar in Fiji.

We regret that in spite of the anxiety of the public, the Government of India have not been able to publish authentic information about the riots in the Fiji. The troops were "compelled" to shoot, but the circumstances as we know them call for strict scrutiny into the origin of the trouble and its control. Mr. D. M. Manilal, writing from Suva, says:—"The recent riots provoked by a false rumour started by some European to frighten Indian women, have defined the position of Indians in Fiji. Legislation has placed the brand of inferiority on every Indian who cannot move or remain in Suva without a permit, whilst every Fijian, Samoan, half-caste Chinaman, Japanese or Polynesian has the same privilege as Europeans. Over 25 Indian women have been locked-up. All this is to frighten Indians to return to work. What do the Government of India mean by receiving Fiji's deputation for begging new labour emigration?" The gentlemen who volunteer as special constables for holding rioters in control, are said to be a stern lot. Mr. Manlal writing in another paper says that? Amritsar was being re-enacted. If the Bishop of Polynesia is asked to give an explanation, he can easily turn the jest by dwelling on the etymology of Amritsaring. Still the Government of India ought to demand and publish a true account of the happenings.

Bombay's War Memorial.

Delhi is going to have a magnificent archway as an all-India war memorial, some of the other cities also are planning local memorials, on large or small scales according to their means, but no one knows when Bombay will bestir itself to have a memorial of its own and, if there is going to be one, what shape it is ultimately to take. At one time, during the middle of the war, a great show was made in raking up the sod in what was formerly the Bhatia Baug but which is now a non-descript something that is not exactly a beauty spot it is intended to be. The sod-turning process went on, with erratic intervals of absolute quiescence, for months together and though the war ended eighteen months ago, Bombay's citizens are no nearer to the realisation or even the conception of the idea of their war memorial than when the municipal workmen were busy raking up the turf and planting a few shrubs. The only new objects that strike the vision are the disreputable looking guns, in the last stage of rusting, with their woebegone muzzles raised heavenwards as if beseeching for that pity which is not shown to them down below. What the history of these "relics" of the great war is, no one knows. There appears to have been constituted a committee of citizens and officials who were to devise plans for a fitting memorial of the war in Bombay—the gateway through which a million warriors had gone forth to shed their blood in the Great War and through which they were welcomed home to the land of their birth. But no one can tell whether the Committee is alive or sleeping and whether it is making any progress, albeit in the dark.

Elementary Education in England.

At the present moment, when the municipalities of this Presidency are deliberating on the desirability of applying the clauses of the Compulsory Education Act to their respective areas, it is useful to notice the striking contrast between the systems of education in England and India. The Act introducing compulsory education in England was passed in 1870, though it was not until 1891 that instruction was made free. The Acts of 1906 and 1907 made provision for meals to the poorer children and medical treatment respectively, while the Education Act of 1918 effected comprehensive changes making it incumbent on the authorities to impart not only elementary but secondary and technical education as well. In this connection the Hon. Mr. Kamat, in the address which he delivered the other day in Poona, did well to draw attention to the fact that under the English Act no local education board can give preference to the compulsory education of boys as against girls.

Educational Finance.

The great strides that England has found it possible to make in education are undoubtedly due in a very large measure to the abundance of funds placed at the disposal of the local board. Till April 1919 the State awarded grants-in-aid of fees, nursery school grants, grants for medical inspection and other items, but since that month these piecemeal grants have been amalgamated into one substantive grant by the Board of Education. It has been calculated that the London County Council receives 36 shillings per unit of average attendance plus three-fifths of the expenditure on the teaching staff. The remaining expenditure is raised by the local authorities in the form of educational rates. Mr. Kamat, speaking from personal experience of the schools he visited in London, said, he was very much impressed by the teaching imparted in the central schools, to girls and boys of 12 to 14, in handicrafts, instruction and tools being given free. The teaching staff in the primary schools is mainly composed of women, to which fact Mr. Kamat drew the special attention of middle class Indian women. In England 17 per cent. of the population is under instruction as against 2.4 per cent. in India. Mr. Kamat rightly urged that the whole question of compulsory education required careful study, including the question whether the Provincial expenditure is being distributed by Government equitably between the local ratepayers and the general tax-payers.

The Patel Bill.

The Select Committee appointed in connection with the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill to provide for the validation of inter-caste marriages among Hindus, have submitted their report recommending that in view of the fact that the Reformed Councils are shortly to be constituted the further consideration of the Bill should be deferred till the new Legislative Assembly meets in 1921. It is regrettable that this very necessary legislation should again be deferred, but since the Bill has given rise to considerable divergence of opinion and a good deal of opposition from so-called orthodox quarters, it is, perhaps, natural that the present Council should hesitate to accord the measure its approval and should throw the responsibility on its successor. It is gratifying to find that the majority of the members of the Committee were in favour of legislation at the earliest possible moment. They suggest an important amendment, which, however, they have not cared to incorporate in the Bill. The amendment provides that "no marriage under this Act shall be legal unless (a) both the parties thereto have attained the age of majority, viz., eighteen years, and (b) the intending husband has at the time no wife living." Both the above provisos are quite necessary to prevent undue advantage being taken of the beneficent intentions underlying the measure.

A Lesson.

Mr. Frank Oliveira is to be congoratulated on taking a just view of the wholly unwarranted and illegal confinement, by the chief officer of the s. s. Llasa, of one of the passengers in a latrine for a number of hours. The officer, while not denying the fact of such confinement, had the hardihood to claim privilege on the ground that he had the right of detention of obnoxious passengers. The Magistrate, however, has knocked such silly notions on the head, by shewing that the right of detention was quite a separate thing from the right of confinement. The accused's high-handedness was doubly apparent in the selection of the latrine as the place of the so-called detention. The accused, evidently because of the low status and, perhaps also, the nationality of the complainant, refused to make any amends to the latter for the gross insult and ill-treatment he had given, but we hope men like him will learn to behave better in future towards Indian passengers, especially the poorer among them.

Britain's Honour.

While Indians in British East Africa are asked to cease to agitate and calmly await the "amicable settlement" which Lord Milner will arrive at after consultation with the representatives of the white settlers in the Colony, the campaign to deprive the Indians of what small rights they are still possessing, is proceeding apace. All the calmness and patience are enjoined on Indians only, while the whites, actively abetted as they are by the local authorities, are free to carry on their anti-Indian campaign. The latest attack on the Indians' rights occurs in a notice which appeared in the official gazette of Nairobi on March 10, regarding the sale by auction of Government land at Kampala, measuring 22,500 square feet. According to the notice only Europeans may bid at the auction or occupy the premises. Exclusion of Indians on similar lines is proceeding at other places too. We published on Friday a petition from the Indian Association of Nairobi addressed to the Secretary of State, recalling the past pledges of British Cabinet Ministers and to remember the splendid services of India during the war. The services of Indian troops in reconquering East Africa, were in particular of a memorable character. How are they being rewarded in the very Colony which Indians helped to win back from the enemy?—by a policy of hounding them out of that Colony! The honour of Britain is at stake in East Africa. Let us see how it is kept unsullied by her statesmen.

"Do As You Would be Done by."

Elsewhere we publish the report of a case of culpable neglect on the part of a landlord in Girgaum Back Road to keep his dogs under proper control in spite of repeated warnings from his tenants and other residents of the locality. As many as six persons are reported to have been bitten by these dogs and the landlord had the impudence to say that they were all bitten because they had "trespassed" on his private property! A court of justice, however, has taught him to put a correct value on the rights of his tenants and neighbours. Complaints have reached us of similar dog nuisance in other parts of Girgaum. It is to be hoped that the lesson of the present case will not be lost on the owners of turbulent dogs and that these owners will appreciate the reasonableness of that golden rule of conduct "do as you would be done by."

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary Captain C. E. Benson, Captain the Hon. J. Verney and Lieut. K. Grant, Aide-de-Camp left for Surat on Monday.

ARMENIA.

MANDATE OFFFRED TO LEAGUE.

U.S. AND TURKISH TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. Midnight, April 5.

The Supreme Council has offered a mandate for Armenia comprising the Republic and Erivan adjoining the Turkish Armenian territory with an outlet to the Black Sea to the League of Nations.

AMERICAN REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE.

"ANOMALY OF TURKS IN EUROPE SHOULD CEASE"!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 31.
Recd. Midnight, April 5.

Washington.—The American reply to the Allied Note as regards the status of the United States in the Turkish treaty negotiations expresses the opinion that "the ort expressed intention of the Allies that the anomaly of the Turks in Europe should cease" should be carried out in framing the Turkish treaty. The reply says that it does not seem advisable for the United States, at present, to be represented at the Conferences; but, as it is vitally interested in the future peace of the world, it should frankly express its views on the proposed solutions of the difficult questions connected with the Turkish Treaty. It expresses gratification that Russia will be represented on the proposed council for the Government of Constantinople and the Straits, being of opinion that no arrangement can be permanent unless Russia's vital interests are protected.

LATER.

Washington.—The American Reply regarding the Turkish treaty negotiations expresses the opinion that the part of East Thrace outside the Constantinople zone should be given to Greece, but Adrianople and Kirkkilisch and the surrounding territory should be given to Bulgaria. The boundaries of Armenia should be drawn so as to recognise all legitimate claims of the Armenians, particularly for an easy access to the sea. It suggests that Terbizond should be given to Armenia and that Turkey should place Mesopotamia, Arabia, Palestine and Syria and the Islands in the hands of the Great Power for disposal.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION TO ANATOLIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1
Recd. Midnight, April 5.

Constantinople, 30th.—A Parliamentary Commission has gone to Anatolia to urge Mustapha Kemal to renounce his hostility to the Entente, cease massacring the Christians and lay down his arms as soon as possible. The Ports will probably await the return of the Commission before it replies to the Note of the High Commissioners, demanding that the Porte shall officially repudiate the Nationalist movement.

WHY SALISH PASHA CABINEN RESIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
Recd. 0.45 a.m. April 6.

Constantinople.—The resignation of the Salih Pasha Cabinet was due to its repugnance to disavow the Nationalist movement in Anatolia and the firmness of the Allies on the subject. Damad Ferid Pasha, who has been entrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet, undertakes a most diffisult task. He will have to adopt a strong line against Mustapha Kemal. It is understood that the new Cabinet will be entirely non party and one of its firsts acts will be to dissolve the Parliament.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT.

BEING CONSIDERED BY MR. MONTAGU.

A REASON FOR NON-PUBLICATIOH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 5.

Mr. Montagu has returned to the India Office and is now considering the Report of the Hunter Commission.

According to the "Pall Mall Gazette" the reason why the Hunter Report has not yet been published is that Mr. Montagu intends to take any action he thinks necessary prior to publication.

SIR J. BOSE HONOURED.

RECEPTION BY N. I. A.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April, 2.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. April 6.

Speaking at the reception of the National Indian Association in honour of his election to the Royal Society, Sir Jagadis Bose emphasised that it was not by entering into concroversies but by steadfast work by proving that the progress of the world would be incomplete without India's active assistance that Indians would raise their country and serve the betterment of humanity.

PRINCE AT PANAMA.

RECEPTION OF ADDRESSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April, 2.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. April 6.

Panama, March, 31st.—The Prince of Wales received addresses from the British Colony in

SITUATION IN RUHR REGION.

STILL FRAUGHT WITH DANGERS.

GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES VISITS M. MILLERAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, April 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 5.

The Havas Agency states:—The Berlin Government is again active in the efforts to convince M. Millerand that the Ruhr situation is still fraught with danger. The German Charge d'affaires yesterday again presented his views and compared the notes with the French Premier concerning developments in the industrial areas. To all arguments it is said that M. Millerand replied by assertion that France's policy would be maintained even though Germany granted guarantees of intimate supervision of the German movements and extension of the French occupied zone to include several important cities.

Utmost satisfaction is expressed in French circles over the victory obtained by the French Government without the aid of the Allied Governments and even in the face of the approval of President Wilson to the German proposal to increase the strength of the forces in Ruhr.

It is also believed that the visit of Marshal Foch to M. Millerand yesterday morning was for the purpose of considering what measures might be taken if Germany failed to diminish her present forces in the troubled zone.

ARMISTICE AT MUENSTER.

REDS PLUNDERING RUHR DIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight, April 5.

MUENSTER.—The Government and insurgents have agreed to an armistice from noon

The Satyagraha Week.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

First and foremost in the programme for the holy National Week I put fasting and prayer. I have said enough to emphasise the necessity of both these for the unfoldment of our national life. I speak of these from personal experience. But writing to a friend on this very matter of prayer, I came across a beautiful thing from Tennyson which I present to the readers of "Young India", if perchance I might convert them to a definite belief in the efficacy of prayer. Here is the gem:

".....More things are wrought by prayer
"Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
"Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
"For what are men better than sheep or goats
"That nourish a blind life within the brain,
"If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
"Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
"For, so the whole round earth is every way
"Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."

Throughout my wanderings in India, I have had the privilege of mixing with men of all creeds, of mixing with thousands of women, hundreds upon hundreds of students. I have discussed with them national problems with a passion which I am unable to describe. I have found that we have not yet reached a conscious recognition of our national state. We have not had the discipline necessary for a realisation of that state and I venture to say that there is nothing so powerful as fasting and prayer that would give us the requisite discipline, spirit of self-sacrifice, humility and resoluteness of will without which there can be no real progress. I hope therefore that millions throughout India will open the Satyagraha Week with sincere fasting and prayer.

I do not wish, during this week, to emphasise the civil resistance part of Satyagraha. I would like us to contemplate truth and non-violence, and to appreciate their invincibility. Indeed, if all of us regulated our lives by this eternal law of *Satya* and *Ahimsa*, there will be no occasion for civil or other resistance. Civil resistance comes into play when only a small body of men endeavour to follow truth in the face of opposition. It is difficult to know what is truth, when to defend it to the point of civil resistance, and how to avoid error in the shape of violence in one's pursuit after truth. There may well be differences of opinion as to the advisability of preaching civil resistance as a creed during a week devoted to national uplift, in which one seeks the co-operation of all without distinction of party, class or creed.

Beyond the prayer and fasting on the 6th and the 13th we have the collection for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial, I trust that complete organisation would be set up in every province, in every district, and every town or village.

The third part of the activity is represented by three meetings during the week all over India at the stated times, whereat I have suggested the passing of certain resolutions, viz., on the Rowlatt Act which gave rise to the Satyagraha movement, the Khilafat question which by Hindu association cements Hindu-Muslim unity and what may be called the Jallianwala Bagh resolution to be passed on the 13th April calling upon the Government to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent a repetition of the tragedies that were witnessed during Martial Law regime and which were opened even before the inauguration of Martial Law by the unlawful massacre of the 13th.

[Mr. Gandhi then goes on to suggest a draft of resolutions, which have already appeared in these columns.]—"Young India."

NATIONAL WEEK.

COMMITTEE FORMED IN CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, April 3.

In accordance with the appeal made by Mahatma Gandhi and Moulana Abulkalam to all the inhabitants of India to observe the National Week from 6 to 13 April a Committee has been formed in Calcutta to organise the constitutional observance of the week and for the purpose of collecting donations for the Jallianwala Bagh memorial. Dr. Abdul Karim Faruqi and Babu Bholanathji have been elected Secretaries and Babu Padamraj Jain and Babu Maighrajji Treasurers and other Executive Members are as follows:—Mr. B. Chakerbarty, Mr. I. B. Sen, Bar-at-law, Mr. J. L. Banerji, Mr. Suresh C. H. Somajpati, Mr. Ambikaprosad Bajpai, Mr. Gurdy, Moulana Abulkalam Azad, Moulana Akram Khan, Moulana Nunuddin and Mr. B. Madhosukul.

JALLIANWALLA BAUG MEMORIAL FUND.

Subscriptions shall be received and receipts passed during the whole National Week, between 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily, at the following places:—

(1) Swadeshi and Satyagraha Sabha, Krishna Building, Fort; (2) All India Home Rule League, Fort, and branches at the Mulji Jetha Market, Ganeshwad and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

Citizens are requested to subscribe their mite.

VOLUNTEER CORPS AND NATIONAL WEEK.

We have received the following for publication:—

All the Volunteers of the several corps are requested to be present in their Uniforms at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 6th inst., at the public meeting at French Bridge.

After the meeting they will be given instructions about collections to be made for the Jallianwalla Memorial Fund during the National week.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Volunteers are requested to be present to-day at 4 p.m. (B.T.) in their full uniform near French Bridge.

TO BE HANGED TO-DAY!

FAQUIRA AND GHULAM HOSSAIN.

DEATH SENTENCE NOT TO BE STAYED.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S FUTILE APPEAL TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru wired to the Viceroy that he had cabled to London solicitors to take immediate steps for the extension of the Royal clemency to Bhagga and others of Amritsar and praying for stay of executions and transportations pending His Majesty's orders. The Pandit has received a reply that the Governor-General-in-Council cannot accede to his request regarding the prisoners under sentence of death in the Amritsar National Bank case. It is stated the two men Faquira and Ghulam Hossain will be hanged to-morrow.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

ALLAHABAD VOTES CONFIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, April 5.

At a mass meeting of Musalmans held yesterday in Daira Shah Ajmal, Allahabad, under the presidency of Hazrat Maulana Syed Shah Mohammad Sahdesahes to consider the Premier's reply to the Khilafat deputation, on the motion of Shah Hafiz Alam Junaidy resolutions voting confidence in the Khilafat deputation, protesting against the Premier's reply and supporting the views expressed by Mr. Muhammad Ali in Essex Hall and Woking duly seconded and supported by a large number of speakers was unanimously carried and the resolution was telegraphed to the Central Khilafat Committee.

LANCASHIRE CARDROOM WORKMEN'S DEMAND.

SEVENTY SHILLINGS FOR EVERY PRE-WAR POUND STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 5.

A hundred thousand cotton cardroom employees in Lancashire have demanded further increase in wages claiming seventy shillings for every pound sterling they received before the war.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., April 5.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market is fairly robust though the edge of demand seems rather to be taken off. There would be considerable enquiry if the rates were somewhat lower.

With regard to the outlook it should be remembered that China is really bearing the onus of supporting the market which comprises increasing production and large amounts of demonetized silver which were hoarded during the war and are now being freed.

DECORATIONS FOR WAR SERVICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 5.

The following are additional conferments of the O.B.E.:—

FOR SERVICES DURING WAR.

Indian Army Officers:—

Captain Ajab Khan—for valuable services in connection with the military operations in Palestine.

Captain W. G. Vickers—For valuable services in connection with the military operations in Aden.

BAR TO ROYAL RED CROSS.

Nurse A. L. Earle.

ROYAL RED CROSS—FIRST CLASS.

Nurse E. C. Lindsay.

ROYAL RED CROSS—SECOND CLASS.

Nurses B. Brown, B. Crowlet, M. Hearn, H. M. Leonard, E. A. Muncaster and A. B. Ross—All for valuable services in Mesopotamia.

I. A. R. OFFICERS.

OBLIGATIONS AND STATUS.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, April 5.

A Press communique state: As some doubt appears to exist amongst released officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers as to their obligations and exact status, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

A released officer has no obligation beyond reporting his address twice yearly to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief on the 1st January and 1st July respectively, unless he is leaving India for a period of over six months in which case his intended permanent address should be reported. Under the existing regulations he is not liable for service in the Indian Defence Force. A Released officer can at present only style himself by such substantive rank in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers as he held at the time of release, but the grant of higher honorary rank in certain cases or retention of any higher rank held is now under consideration. Service rendered, when on actual military duty only, is admissible towards promotion. A Released officer is not at present required to undergo any annual training. It is notified, however, that the future organisation of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is at present under consideration and a further communique will be published when a decision has been reached.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN TROUBLES.

GOVT. APPOINT COMMITTEE OF NON-OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 3.

In pursuance of a resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakayar in November, 1919, that a Committee consisting of Officials and non-officials, both Mahomedans and Hindus, be appointed to consider what steps can be taken to arrive at an amicable settlement with a view to put an end to the frequent disturbances between Hindus and Mahomedans in connection with the beating of tom-toms and play of music during processions in front of mosques, etc., Government have issued an order appointing a Committee of non-officials, consisting of eight Hindus and eight Mahomedans, with Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer as Chairman. The scope of the Committee is to examine the history of Hindu-Mahomedan troubles, and consider what steps might be taken to prevent the recurrence of such troubles and depute one or more members to selected spots for making enquiries and excercising their influence to settle disputes and decide any matters submitted by the leaders of disputing factions for their decision.

cluding East Indians and drove to the Presidential residence through thronged streets. The President, in a speech at the banquet, spoke of the gratitude of Panama for the part played by Britain in the war.

The Prince, replying, said that the British Empire stood for justice and freedom and it, therefore, was always keenly interested in the welfare and security of smaller nations. He was particularly gratified at the excellent relations of Panama and the United States to whom civilisation owed a canal, which would greatly influence the commercial development of the world.

CHANGES IN MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 2.
Recd. Midnight, April 5.

The following appointments are announced:—Mr. Frederick George Kellaway to be Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade and additional Under-secretary of State for Foreign affairs *vice* Sir H Greenwood; Sir James Craig to be Financial Secretary to the Admiralty *vice* Mr. Macnamara; Major Tryon to be Under-Secretary to the Pensions Ministry *vice* Sir J. Craib; the Marquess of Londonderry to be Under-Secretary of State for Air *vice* Major Tryon and Lord Montague Barlow to be Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Labour *vice* Mr. George James Wardle.

AHMEDABAD SPINNERS' STRIKE ENDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, April 5.

The strike of the spinners ended to-day. Still several mills are not yet working with their full complement. There was a meeting of mill owners yesterday when Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Ghosal, Commissioner, and Mr. Chatfield, Collector, were present. It was decided that all the points of dispute should be examined by Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas, a millowner, and Mr. Gandhi jointly, and an award should be announced by them before the first of May.

on April 2nd. The Government is stopping the despatch of troops to Ruhr.

DUESSELDORF.—The Executive Council has been deposed by the Red troops, who are plundering the Ruhr district and storming prisons.

BERLIN.—Prince Joachim has been released, but is forbidden to reside in Berlin.

BERLIN.—The German-Russian Commission is carrying on negotiations at Reval for the release of prisoners through Esthonia.

CABLE ITEMS

MELBOURNE, 31st.—The Renown will call at Jervis Bay and the Prince of Wales will visit Canberra on June 14th.

Mr. Hughes, replying to a question in the House of Representatives, said it was hoped that within five years the building of the Federal capital would be sufficiently advanced to enable the Parliament to meet in Canberra.

The American Embassy has notified that the United States will be unable to be represented in any capacity on the League of Nations' Commission of Inquiry into the conditions in Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31st.—The evacuation of the followers of General Denikin, south of Novorossosk, is continuing. The Bolshevists are now advancing along the Caucasians towards Vladikavkaz, which has probably been occupied, and are following the railway in the direction of Grosni, the centre of the oil region.

MARTIAL LAW IN N.-W. F. PROVINCES.

A VALIDATING REGULATION.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, April, 3.

Regulation I. G. 1920 just published validates certain sentences passed and acts done under Martial Law in parts of North West Frontier Provinces, and indemnifies officers of Government and other persons in respect of such sentences and acts. The following are two principal clauses:—

Every sentence passed and every punishment inflicted by or under the orders of any officer of Government, whether civil of military or by any other person empowered in that behalf by proper authority under Martial Law for, or in respect of any Act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force or, by any order or Regulation made under Martial Law and every other act matter, or thing ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose or maintaining or restoring order in any part of the North West Frontier Province where Martial Law has been enforced on or after the 8th day of May 1919, and before the 8th day of September 1919, by any such officer, or by any person acting under the orders of any such officer, is declared to be valid and shall be deemed so to have been as from the time when such action was taken, and every such sentence shall be carried into execution, subject only to any variation which may have been, or may, hereafter, be made therein by lawful authority.

Provided that such other acts, matters, or things aforesaid were so ordered or done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that they were necessary for the maintenance or restoration of order during the said period.

No suit or other legal proceeding whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, shall lie in account of law against any officer of Government whether Civil or Military, or against any person acting under the orders of any such officer for, or on account, or in respect of, any sentence passed or punishment inflicted or for, or on account, or in respect of, any other act, matter, or thing, ordered or done or purporting to have been ordered or done for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order in any part of the North-West Frontier Province, where Martial Law has been enforced on or after the the 8th day of May, 1919, and before the 8th day of September, 1919, by any such officer or person, provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that the action was necessary for the said purpose, and if any such proceeding has been instituted before the passing of this Regulation it is discharged.

SHIAH CONFERENCE.

SULTAN DISAVOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 4.

The All-India Shiah Conference commenced sittings yesterday at Nagina, (U. P.) with Raja Mohomed Yasin Ali Khan of Deogaon in the chair. During the course of his presidential address the Raja referring to the Khilafat question said they were grateful to the Imperial as well as Provincial Governments for safe-guarding the religious freedom they have enjoyed under the British Government which had no parallel in Indian history. He advised the Shiah community not to take any suicidal step by blindly travelling on slippery ground. Religion required them cordially to reciprocate the feelings of brotherhood and regard for other Mahomedan sections and no Shiah could deny this fact, but there must be some limit. The existence of the Islamic powers (Ottoman and Persian) and the preserving of Holy places was undoubtedly a matter requiring serious consideration and it would be a great shock if any policy of non-interference was reversed. But at the present juncture it was their duty to announce unequivocally the Sultan of Turkey was not and could not be their religious head. Under the circumstances they would not sever their loyal connection with the British Government but would show more by their actions that they were as loyal as ever.

NATIONAL WEEK.

PUBLIC MEETING.

TO-DAY AT 6 P.M. NEAR FRENCH BRIDGE.

Under the Joint Auspices of the Presidency Association, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues and the National Union.

President: **THE HON. SIR D. M. PETIT, BART.**

Speakers: **Messrs M. A. Jinnah, M. K. Gandhi, C. M. Cursetji, J. B. Petit, K. Natrajan, H. P. Mody, Mrs. Besant, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel & Others.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

JALLIANWALLA BAUG MEMORIAL FUND

will be received and receipts passed during the whole National Week, from 6th to 13th inst., from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily at following places :

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

SWADESHI SABHA.

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE and its Branches at the Mulji Jetha Market, & Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Rd.

"UPLIFT OF INDIA."

THE THREE WAYS.

MRS. BESENT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "The Uplift of India" at the Excelsior Theatre last night, Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The chairman said there were two kinds of people—"lifters" and "leaners." "Lifters" were those who always tried to lift others and lift themselves. Their self-reliance, their trust in themselves and in God-made them always ready to shoulder their own responsibilities. The second class consisted of "leaners" who always found fault with others and never moved themselves to lift up their country and their countrymen. India had unfortunately too many of the latter class of "leaners," more than the former. Indians had hitherto been "leaners." Mrs. Besant belonged to the class of "lifters" and since her advent in India, which she had adopted as her Motherland, she had always taught Inidans how rather to be lifters than leaners. (Cheers). He then called upon her to deliver her address.

REMOVE INDIA'S "SHACKLES."

Mrs. Besant said the subject was a vast one, and a series of lectures could be delivered upon it. People might be "lifters" in the sense. Sir Narayan had spoken, or they might be a dead-weight on the progress of India. The objectors in America to the admission of India to the League of Nations had said that it was impossible to admit India because she had shackles round her wrists, and it was the duty of all patriotic Indians to remove the shackles and lead India to her right place among the free nations of the world. It was necessary that each religion should treat its sister religions with the same respect as it claimed for itself, and not with rivalry and hatred. At the last Sessions of the All-India Moslem Conference, it was resolved that in deference to the religious feelings of Hindus, cows should not be killed. That resolution had done a great deal towards healing the bad feelings between the two great communities. The respect towards each others' customs and religious susceptibilities tended a great deal to harmony. She instanced the case of Hindus stopping music in their processions when they came in front of a Mosque, as having led to great deal of friendliness towards each other. Leading Hindus and Moslems, whenever there was likely to be a clash of feelings, should form Committees to avoid such things and when they could work together harmoniously, India would progress on her onward path of freedom. No religion had a right to ridicule the customs and religious feelings of other sister religions and communities. "Truth alone conquers and not falsehood" was one of the principles on which every Hindu was brought up, and the story of Harischandra was an example in point. Megasthanas had said that no Indian was known to tell a lie, and that was three hundred years before Christ. People had repeatedly testified to the truthful character of Hindus, and if truth were given up public life would become rotten. They had heard it said that diplomacy must be met by diplomacy. Diplomacy meant falsehood. (Laughter). But the sages never said that. They said they would meet truth with truth and also the untruthful with truth. The public differences should not be made a cause for abusing each other; difference of opinion was essential for the uplift of a nation. They would see there was a diversity of views in Hindu religion. Intellect must be free; because freedom was the condition of its struggle. Even in Hinduism there was a school of atheism among its six schools of philosophy. No one school of political thought had the whole truth on its side, for it was impossible that it could be so. Nothing would keep out of politics all those bad feelings and that could only be done by means of religion, which while recognising the fatherhood of God also recognised the brotherhood of man.

THREE WAYS OF UPLIFTING INDIA.

There were the three ways of uplifting India—religion, social service, and politics. It did not matter which of them came first. Those three things were interdependent and they must all be worked together and simultaneously. All men could not be engaged in one and the same pursuit. There must be a difference in the paths to be followed. Taking the political powers she asked what they were going to do with them and advise their countrymen what they should do. The great mortality among the masses in India was due to their low power of resistance, and low vitality, because they had not enough food to eat. That had been pointed out by Government officers themselves. It had been said that millions and millions of Indians went hungry daily, and how was it possible for them to withstand an epidemic when it came? A Government officer had stated that the people who worked most industriously lived on their earnings for eight months of the year and went to the moneylender for the remainder of the period. That sort of condition could not go on for ever. There must be an end to that, and the new councils should make it a point to give their first attention to that. The peasants must send to councils such men as would feel for them and put an end to their sufferings, without the former going to Government day after day. Only Indians could bring about the uplift of the people. Indians must first of all place their fingers on the extreme poverty of India. Village was the root of the wealth of India and the primary duty of a ruler, whether Hindu or Moslem, was to protect the villager. A village no longer held its land in common now. For the next three months they must think out what they should get and how they should get.

EDUCATE THE PEASANTS.

Continuing, Mrs. Besant drew a picture of the many paths for Indians on their onward progress, in their service to their countrymen. They could educate the peasants to get rid of their perpetual indebtedness, their penury. They could teach them to improve their methods of agriculture they could organise banks. In a matters industrial they could bring about a better feeling between the workers and the employers, as had been done recently in Bombay. They could also do a great deal of social welfare work amongst the poorer classes in this land. They could do much to educate the Indian poor. The first thing they should be taught was the love of their country, patriotism, the love of their crafts, their arts, their traditions, their religion. After patriotism came the two virtues of truth and courage and they could only be taught by example more than by precept. Indians could do much for themselves, but their only enemy was self-doubt and the only thing necessary was self-confidence and self-trust of these arts in India.

She thought a little self-conceit on the part of Indians would be better than their distrust in themselves.

QUESTIONS FROM ASSEMBLY.

Questions were then invited.

One gentleman said at the last lecture Mrs. Besant had said the Governor's veto was like that of the King's prerogative; that the latter was used very rarely by the King. But Dicey had said there was a motion which restricted the use of the King's prerogatives. But in India it was not so, for men like Pentland and Sydenham might use their powers as they liked, and there was no tradition.

Mrs. Besant said the King used his prerogatives very rarely against the wishes of the people, for fear of losing his throne for there was a strong public opinion in England. In India there was not the power of public opinion at present, but that would grow up gradually.

The next question was about the Declaration of rights. In England the Courts could protect the liberties of the people against the Government, but in India there were existing laws which restricted the liberties of the people, and the Courts were unable to protect the people. So was it not necessary that there should be a Declaration of Rights?

Mrs. Besant said she was under the impression that under the unwritten laws they had powers which protected them from the Executive. But her belief had proved false from the recent Privy Council judgment in the Punjab appeals. In England of course the people had their Magna Carta.

INTER-RACIAL MARRIAGES.

Mrs. Besant was then asked her views on the question of inter-racial marriages.

Mrs. Besant said that question had not been touched at all in the course of her lectures. She had only spoken on politics, and the chairman also said to the same effect.

The questioner said social question was touched upon in the course of her lecture, and his question was pertinent.

Mrs. Besant was understood to say that personally she had no objection to marriages being contracted civilly if the parties so desired it. But she was not going to answer the query about inter-racial marriages, as that point was not referred to by her when lecturing.

The chairman here brought the questions to a stop, as it was getting very late.

SEND BEST MEN TO COUNCILS.

The chairman said the political powers which they were going to get must not be used for a scramble among the different parties. In America there was a Declaration of Rights, but the liberty of the people was being constantly restricted. They must take care that the men who were sent to the Councils had broad ideals and broad hearts, and really felt for the people. They had recently returned from a place where they were told by their friends that their legs would be "pulled off." (Laughter.) But nothing of the sort had occurred. Neither their legs, nor other people's legs, had been "pulled off." All their legs were safe whether they were Nationalists, or Moderates they were all one. (Loud cheers.)

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman the proceedings terminated.

"VALUE OF THE REFORM ACT

MRS. BESANT AT SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 2.

Mrs. Annie Besant, on her arrival here, yesterday morning, was given a cordial reception. At about 8-30 a.m. she received addresses from various institutions, prominent amongst which was that of the National Home Rule League, which recounted her numerous services to India, referring, in particular, to her part in the growth of national institutions like the C. H. College of Benares which blossomed into the Hindu University, her educative political propaganda through the press and the platform all over the country, her efforts in making "Home Rule" a watchword in every household, her vigorous campaign in England, and the establishment of Indian Parliamentary Committees in England for Indian affairs. After having given a fitting reply to the different addresses, she paid a visit to the Balashram and the Mahila Vidyalaya. In the noon, the Surat Stri Samaj, the Surat Branch of the Women's Indian Association, the Surat Stri Mandal and the Bala Samaj presented her a joint address expressing their deep sense of gratitude to her for her strenuous efforts in the cause of Indian women.

The most important item of her programme was her public lecture on "The Value of the Reform Act", in the Nagin-chand Institute, under the joint auspices of the Surat District Association, and the National Home Rule League. At the outset of her lecture, the speaker said, she would like to correct a misapprehension. Her political life began, not as some said, in 1913, but in 1874. "Politics has been the chief business of my life", observed the lecturer. But she did not take active part in politics because at that time the people were not fit for political agitation; they had no self-confidence; they talked of having boons granted, but did not claim things as their right. To arouse the sense of self-respect she had to appeal to the past greatness of the country which showed that India had self-governing institutions when Western nations did not even dream of them. In her opinion, the East was the parent of the Village Panchayet, the germ of self-government. Hence it was wrong to say that the Reform Act was an experiment in the sense that the introduction of democratic government in India was an experiment. But there was no doubt that it was an experiment in the sense that for the first time in the history of the world a change from Autocracy to Democracy was brought about, without any resolution or bloodshed. Turning to the history of the Home Rule movement in India she observed that the Indian National Congress in its early years made no definite demand for self-government. It was as late as 1906 that the Calcutta Congress passed a resolution claiming *"Swaraj."* But nothing was practically done till 1914, when for the first time the Congress formulated in a definite resolution, what was wanted by the country, and "striking the iron when it was hot" demanded that in the reconstruction of the Empire, India shall be placed on a footing of equality with other self-governing dominions. In 1915, the speaker said, she introduced the word "Home Rule" as a popular cry, as the former expression was too long. In 1917 Lord Pentland, not liking the phrase "Home Rule" asked his Legislative Council to put all ideas of Home Role out of their minds, and with a view to stop all cries for Home Rule, interned three persons including herself. But the agitation for Home Rule grew stronger and to the great satisfaction of them all, they had the memorable announcement of 20th August, 1917, which pledged the English Parliament to responsible government in India. This was followed by the Reform Act in 1919, giving to India that which, according to Lord Pentland, they had no right to think of, in 1917.

REFORM ACT.

Coming to the Reform Act, the lecturer pointed out that the division of subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" was a definite step towards further progress, and emphasized the point that there was nothing in the Act to prevent a reserved subject from being treated as a transferred subject, and that no statutory legislation was necessary for the same. She dwelt at length on the relations between a Governor and his Ministers, and tried to show that diarchy was an improvement over the Congress-League Scheme, inasmuch as it rendered it difficult for the Governor to go against the wishes of his Ministers, the power of veto notwithstanding. She urged the necessity of proper electorates, in order to have really competent ministers. The constitution of the Executive Council of a Governor was liberal inasmuch as there are to be three Indians, one European, and a Governor; and if the Governor happened to be an Indian—there were all possible chances for that,—the proportion would be four Indians to one Englishman. She asked the audience "why should not such a Government be called National Government?" Did the presence of one Indian (Lord Sinha) in the House of Lords, justify the English people saying that they were ruled by foreigners?"

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Another important and beneficial change introduced by the Joint Committee was the remodelling of the Council of State with a popular majority. One of the reasons why she called the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, unsatisfactory, inadequate and disappointing was, the introduction of the Council of State which maintained the machinery of Autocracy; but the revision of the Joint Committee introduced a popular majority, and thus broke the machinery of Autocracy.

Referring to the emergency powers given to the Governor-General, the lecturer showed how measures under them would have to be sanctioned by Parliament, where the Labour Party which was growing in power, had all its sympathy for India, and how under the circumstances a repetition of the Rowlatt Act, was an impossibility. It was due to these changes, she declared, that while the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was disappointing, the Reform Act was not so. She held that the Amritsar Congress did not give the country a proper lead on the matter, and therefore she did not support the Congress resolution. All the same she desired and earnestly urged upon the people that they should criticise policies and not level their attacks against personalities. Honest differences of opinion would always have a healthy effect, and would bring out truth, provided they differed as gentlemen. She concluded her speech with a quotation from a well-known writer, "Let truth and falsehood grapple, and truth will win."

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

HALF A LAKH REALISED FOR JALLIANWALLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

JULLUNDUR, April 5.

On Saturday afternoon the Conference devoted its time passing several resolutions relating to Martial Law regime, thanking the non-official Commissioners, Seva Samitis, and others, recommending changes in the Reforms Rules, supporting women franchise, etc. After speeches by Pandita Lajadavati, Dr. Maladevi, Shrimati Draupadidevi and Mrs. Zutshi, the Jallianwala resolution was moved by Lala Lajpatrai. Half a lakh has been promised Lala Harkishenlal heading with fifteen thousand. Mr. Dewanchand gave away his share of the Jallianwala site amounting to eleven thousand. Mr. Bakshi Tekchand, Sardar Harchandsingh gave five thousand each. The Hon. Mr. Bhagatram gave four thousand and others gave a share of the property.

Lok. Tilak who was in Karachi on the 28th March last, was given a grand reception at the Station, and was taken in procession through the town. In the evening he met the members of the Karachi District Congress Committee, the Sind Muslim League, the All-India Home Rule League and the Indian Home Rule League and later was taken to the Idgah where over fifteen thousand people had assembled to do him honour, and was presented with an address.

SOCIAL REFORM.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

MR. DEVDHAR'S ADDRESS.

The following is a summary of the address delivered in Marathi by Mr. G. K. Devadhar as President of the Provincial Social Conference held at Sholapur on the 3rd instant:—

Mr. Devadhar said:

"Sir Narayan and fellow-delegates,—In cheerfully accepting the great honour which you have done me, I would take the liberty of making my position clear. I do not claim equality with those great and good men who filled this high position on previous occasions But, I look upon it not as a personal tribute to the small service which I have been privileged to render to the cause of national regeneration, but consider it as your recognition of the great importance of the services which I, assisted by many colleagues, have been giving to this great cause in a variety of ways. I am an humble follower and disciple of the great and patriotic leaders like Ranade, Agarkar and Gokhale who vigorously and courageously fought our battles in the past and whose memories we all cherish in such great affection and veneration. Fortunately, we have still with us in our ranks men of their stamp like Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Prof. Karve, Mr. Shinde and others who are bearing the brunt of the movement and whose lead we all gladly accept in social matters.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Taking a rapid and impartial review of the situation we have strong grounds to be proud of our achievements in the past two generations. Time was, when we used to be misrepresented, caricatured, abused and painted in darkest colours for our zeal and enthusiasm for social advancement by those who opposed it in the name of religion and country. They charged us with impious motives and hostility to religion. This campaign of hostile and unfriendly criticism and vilification lost its vigour. Time-spirit was on our side. The operation of world forces, the spread of education and growing contact with Western civilization and culture cleared the way and largely helped to remove the obstacles in our path. The advancing tide of nationalism controlled by ritualism and innate sense of human dignity and human justice asserted themselves. In order to judge whether our cause lost or gained, we need not go very far. The history of social progress in Poona during the last forty years will afford ample testimony to our distinct advance in many directions. Though Poona is a centre of many educational and liberal movements, it has not yet lost its position as the stronghold of conservation and orthodoxy. I shall only instance four. Take the question of Women's education. If one remembers the active opposition offered to the opening of a Girls' High School in the heart of the city one would be astonished to see the very large number of girls and women attending schools and Seva Sadan Classes. Poona claims to-day the three biggest institutions in the country for the education of women and girls. These have become object-lessons as is generally organised to the rest of the country in this direction. Then take the cruel practice of tonsuring the hair of young widows among high class Brahmins. This has practically died out and one sees such a large number of young unfortunate widows, freely walking in the streets, also, without being deprived of their precious hair. Thirdly, if you recall the days about thirty years ago, it was very common to witness married couples when the boy was about 14 and girl about 7.

Now you can come across shoals of strong young men determined to marry only after the completion of their education and acquiring the capacity to earn their living. Tens of unmarried grown up girls are seen in schools that are there to learn, to recognize their responsibility and to develop their physical and mental capacities; the history of the great upheaval in the orthodox society over the cup of the tea taken by educated Brahmins at the hands of the Christian Missionaries in Poona about forty years ago in a Church is a very pleasing contrast to the large number of high class Hindus openly partaking of refreshments at functions attended by all castes and creeds. When one thinks of the large number of women of all castes including the Brahmins and the Depressed Classes in Poona that marched in procession to the Municipal Office to demand compulsory education for girls along with boys and deprecated the idea of first introducing boys' education only, in the city to the neglect of the girls, it was a sight for the gods! Are not these sufficient evidences and signs of progress? Is the society as orthodox as it was before? Is social reform so unpopular as it used to be? Are the reforms less religious to-day because of their zeal for social reform?

Thus it will be seen clearly that Social Reform is becoming the accepted creed of the educated and a necessary attribute of patriotism or nationalism in the honest and true sense of the phrase.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR REFORM.

If it be contended that the advance in social matters that has been achieved so far is at present confined only to higher classes, residing in urban areas mostly, the truth of this criticism must be readily accepted, because it was none of the faults of the Reformers, nor was it the inherent disqualification of reform. It was quite natural. This piece of just criticism, however, must lead us, reformers, to recognize fully our responsibility in this matter especially when we stand at the threshold of a new era of political reform ushered in by the new Indian Reforms Act. We must gratefully acknowledge the arduous and disinterested labours of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, and the many British statesmen and friends of Indian like Mr. T. J. Bennett, Sir John Rees and others. We must not forget our deep debt of gratitude to our distinguished countrymen like Lord Sinha, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, His Highness the Aga Khan and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, whose bold and vigourous advocacy of our cause helped to shed a great lustre on the name of our country. They all laboured hard and succeeded in giving to our vast masses a great opportunity to work out their real salvation and national destiny in shaping which political power is but a necessary important tool. This power must be used by those who would come to possess it, to the greatest advantage of our people who have not come under the influence of advanced social and national ideas. The creed of Social Reform is equal opportunity for all to rise to the highest stature of their manhood and womanhood. Its methods emphasize, self-determination in social matters, self-help and self-restraint. In order to work out the ideal of national regeneration and social progress all along the line, and not in parts or compartments, we must put the true meaning and scope of social reform, before the people laying special stress on the need for all round progress if we want to secure *true Social well-being* and not merely *political advancement*, which is but a phase of it and not co-extensive with it.

NEED FOR ACTION.

Reformers had to engage themselves so far in many controversies concerning topics of Social Reform in order to clear their path which was beset with many difficulties. By means of adopting critical or negative methods of propaganda we had to push the cause of social advancement. But it was *not enough*. Many active reformers had to resort to positive or constructive plans of work to give a material shape to their ideas of recasting the social fabric or social institutions to suit the requirements of modern society and secure justice to men and women all alike.

CASTE.

"Let us now take," said Mr. Devadhar, "some of the urgent problems of reform that still need our earnest and continued efforts. The first and foremost is the all-pervading social institution of caste. This ancient but degraded institution has worked incalculable mischief in our society. It has torn the community to pieces and divided and subdivided its interests and reduced to the lowest minimum the opportunities of wide social intercourse and communal betterment. Its water-tight compartments have separated the important function of the community into narrow and selfish grooves. It has eaten the very vitals of the great Hindu race and sapped their social life. It has stopped the natural flow of energy and vigour into the veins of the nation, stunted natural growth, and considerably narrowed our outlook. It is the worst canker from which a society can suffer. This institution has no parallel in the world. The differences it has produced in the society and the social bars it has raised have become permanent and have come to obtain the sanction of religion as a condition of existence, brought on by Divine dispensation. The distinctions of differences that are observed in other countries or societies have nothing in common with Indian caste. "In England for instance" said Mr. Devadhar, "we are told there are differences. But these are man-made and could be unmade by man. They have no religious sanction whatsoever. These social grades have their origin in differences, in wealth and station in life. But as soon as these are removed by those who labour under them by dint of industry, ability, culture and enlightenment they vanish like mist before the sun. Unless, therefore, caste is done away with or its barriers are pulled down Indian progress will be almost impossible.

WOMANHOOD.

The next but equally important question is the attitude of mind regarding woman. Woman has in all countries, it is true, suffered from disabilities. But her lot in India is exceptionally miserable even to-day. The whole question centers round our attitude towards and our notions regarding her capabilities and her right to participate in the full life of the community. It is never contended that Indian women are raw or uncultured. They have enough and to spare of the natural intelligence and culture that comes of religious life and traditions. It was commonly felt and that view still holds good that the sphere of woman's influence should be restricted to domestic duties, and nature had not intended her to go beyond that sphere. The Reformers, however, refuse to accept this view as being wholly correct. While they strongly urge on woman devotion to home and children, and want to give her the best available education and culture to discharge those very important and primary duties of happy and progressive domestic life, they rightly desire to admit her into the true companionship of the national and social life. In short, they want that woman should be given the full rights and privileges of citizenship of a well organized society. Though the orthodox view is gradually veering round to the necessity of giving education to woman to become a devoted wife and an efficient mother, it is still chary to recognize the wisdom of admitting woman to full citizenship. "Look at the position of woman in England to-day", said Mr. Devadhar. During the last hundred years nearly, many large-hearted men and women worked very valiantly to improve her status and to secure for her the ordinary rights of man A systematic course of public education and free and full opportunities for work enabled them in that country to build their capacity as valuable workers in all spheres of public usefulness as also in domestic life, with the result that at the time when England entered the titanic struggle, she was compelled to send all her young men to the fighting line. She could do that because she had the women both young and old who could readily come forth, giving up their fighting attitude, to do even the men's hardest jobs and to serve and thus save the country for which they were amply fitted by their previous training and liberty.

They made most cheerfully all possible sacrifices and underwent ungrudgingly the severest hardships to relieve men who were fighting for the safety of the nation. Thus *fifty or sixty lakhs* of women, bold and true, undertook all sorts of tasks some of which needed great intelligence, organising capacity, enterprise, endurance and daring. Their efficient participation in the successful and vigorous administration of the machinery of war both at home and abroad appealed to the imagination of the nation so powerfully that it converted to their cause the greatest of their opponents and made it possible for them to secure the vote for which they had been struggling for generations. In brief, many statesmen proudly declared that it was the women of England that won the great war. It is literally true, if closely examined. India fortunately has not to engage in any great war. But has she not the need for an army of social workers to toil in the various fields of national activity which is growing everyday? And the social reformer wants woman to be trained in her responsibilities by giving her education, freedom and liberty of even economic life if there be need for it. "The sole crux of the position" said Mr. Devadhar, "lies in the Indian attitude towards woman. We *respect* her but we do *not yet trust* her with larger powers and freedom. Whereas the English people did trust her and, therefore, they reaped the full benefit of it. That is a valuable lesson which we in India cannot afford to ignore. Several Western thinkers are of opinion to-day that woman by means of her special gifts and talents is destined to play a great part in the shaping of the world in the near future. If we in India desire to raise woman to her proper dignity and position, we cannot do that unless we educate her. For that purpose I would attach equal, if not greater, importance to the education of girls". Here Mr. Devadhar referred to the unseemly controversy in Poona and found fault with the attitude of the extremists in proposing to make education compulsory for boys only, postponing the question of girls' education indefinitely and making depend upon conditions difficult of achievement in the near future. He praised the efforts made by women who agitated against this injustice.

UNTOUCHABILITY MUST GO.

Speaking about the injustice done to th "depressed" classes, Mr. Devadhar said, a religion or a society that tolerates such palpable wrong to a large section of human beings needs to be vigorously purified. Look at Japan even for this and see what she did in 1870! One million of her forty millions of population were in a living condition in Japan similar to that of the "depressed" classes in India who form one-sixth of the population. They were called "Ita" and "Hinins". She removed all traces of social ostracism and made them equal citizens with the Samuri. If we thus want to secure the best condtions for our people to full growth it will not be enough to effect an outward change. What is needed is the change of the inner man, the thoughts and the ideas that determine the outward form. In short, there is need for social evolution. In the words of Mr. Ranade, "the end (of social evolution) is to renovate, to purify and also to perfect the whole man by liberating his intellect and elevating his standard of duty, and perfecting all his powers". Quoting from a book called "*Rural Reconstruction in Ireland*" the speaker made it clear, from the instance of Ireland how excessive importance attached to political questions would tend to weaken the character of the people by making them less self-reliant and less efficient workers. The disproportionate interest in politics in Ireland, said Mr. Devadhar, created a disproportionate belief in political remedies. Sir Horace Plunkett tells the story of a peasant in the West of Ireland who ceased planting potatoes, on hearing that the Home Rule Bill of 1893 had become law. Spontaneous generation was but one of many improvements in the natural arrangement of affairs to be secured through this panacea. What use was there in practical efforts when in any moment the enactment of Home Rule might inaugurate a new Utopia? "Let us all understand the true significance of political education and political advancement. Nothing could be more dangerous than the belief that politics and politics alone is the solution of the true national problem. No one would deny the importance of political problem in regard to India. But it has limits and it is the business of the social reformers to set forth clearly those limits."

PROBLEM OF NATION-BUILDING.

"The true problem of nation-building" said Mr. Devadhar, covers the whole task before the Reformers, in the direction of social or national reconstruction. Sir Narayan as the General Secretary of the National Social Conference has clearly defined the scope of social reform at the time of the last Conference at Amritsar by sending a message. When a stand is taken on that ground our future programme of work must include all problems affecting the well-being of every citizen in whichever area he lives, whether in town or in village." After dwelling at some length on the needs of women in India to-day that labour under various civil disabilities Mr. Devadhar outlined as practical scheme of work to be followed all over the Presidency in view of the needs of the special classes. He advocated the establishment of a Committee to continue the agitation to support the principle of the Patel Bill, to suggest improvements, and also to formulate changes in the existing laws to remove the disabilities of women. Speaking about the need for compulsory Primary Education for girls he pointed out the present disproportion by stating that the percentage of boys of school-going age to the total male population in the Presidency was 6.5. Whereas it was 1.18 in the case of girls at schools to the total female population. He praised the policy of his Excellency Lord Willingdon in getting the principle of compulsory education for girls incorporated in the Madras Bill and advocated the levy of a special tax for it believing that it was the most profitable of national investments. Those who opposed the idea on financial grounds now did scanty justice to the honesty of purpose when they ruthlessly criticised the opponents of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill. "Looking to the line of arguments these friends resorted to", said Mr. Devadhar, "I am tempted to believe that they must be bureauerats in their past birth." He advocated the raising of the age of consent as the limit of marriageable age of girls has gone up. He advised the establishment of homes for widows who desired to remarry on the lines of the one maintained by the Bombay Social Reform Association.

WIDOWS.

In the case of widows, however, who were not keen on marrying again he would urge on them that in the place of domestic duties by doing which they would have secured the society they should undertake social service of various kinds for which suitable establishments like Seva Sadans, Widows' Homes, Vanita Vishram, etc., should be founded all over the Presidency. Moreover, for women who are rendered homeless, there should be *Women's Home, Refuge and Workroom*, as in England and at a few places in India. Speaking about the appalling rate of Infant mortality in India, he alluded to the most praiseworthy attempts recently made by her Excellency Lady Chelmsford by holding at Delhi in February last, a Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition and to similar ones made by Lady Lloyd. "In the proper solution of this problem", said Mr. Devadhar, "a great deal of attention will have to be given to the training of Indian women as nurses and midwives; still it is also necessary to establish in many places *Infant and Child Welfare Centres* to give every kind of advice and help to mothers." He thanked her Excellency on behalf of this Conference for her most practical and useful efforts.

"WASTE-CHARITY."

Speaking about the frightful waste of well-meant public charity in India he suggested methods of organization and regulation on the lines of the "Charity Organization Society" of England and pointed out how out of funds thus received most useful and charitable institutions like "Orphanages", Maternity Homes" and "Infirmaries" could be maintained by each district to meet the real local needs of the deserving and the helpless and thus be self-contained.

He spoke of the need for village sanitation and its systematic handling by men who are keen on rural reconstruction and praised the action of the late Miss Florence Nightingale for leaving in her will a sum of Rs. 8,000 for the improvement of sanitation in villages.

LABOUR.

Mr. Devadhar then described how the Social Reformers in England and other countries worked for the systematic improvement of the condition of the labouring classes, and expressed a hope that millowners, Government and leaders of public opinion would succeed in securing one amicable and satisfactory settlement regarding the essential points concerning the moral, physical and material well-being of these classes. He advocated systematic association with the work of such concerns of a representative of the men to advise the management and appreciate its difficulties, if any, as is done at Port Sunlight in England.

Lastly, speaking about the miseries and hardships of the struggling middle class in big cities he advocated the adoption of principles of co-operative movements in meeting their needs. Housing Societies, Store Societies, Milk Societies and Medical Relief Societies could be attempted on co-operatives lines as there were even in India to-day such models actually working. In conclusion, he appealed to the delegates not to rest satisfied with passing the resolutions which were useful only as an education to the public. Efforts alone, well-organised and intelligently pursued, would secure the end of social well-being. "Let us learn courageously to combine and co-operate for a common cause, be prepared to suffer believing that victory is ours in the end and rest satisfied that we have done our duty in the mission of our life which is to work for the good of humanity."

"WITH THE EMPIRES FIGHTERS".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The amount received by Dr. Girdwood through the exhibition of his film, "With the Empire's Fighters" during the week, beginning March 20th, was Rs. 3,430, which sum is being handed over, without any deduction, as Dr. Girdwood is paying all the running expenses of the film personally, to the Imperial Relief Fund.

Dr. Girdwood desires to thank the members of the Committee, under General James, to whose untiring efforts the success of the film-lecture was largely due.

For this splendid amount in Bombay, during the hot weather, great praise is due to the Press, who assisted so largely with reviews.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. CAMMELL,
Secretary for Dr. Girdwood.

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, April 3.

A Rangoon message of April 3 says:—

A new list of control prices for rice, other than European quality, is published, representing small increases on previous prices.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee have sent to the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras a resolution passed by the Executive of the Committee conveying surprise and regret that Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer's resolution opposing the exodus of Government to the Hills should have been defeated in the Council and urging on Government that they should drop this year's exodus to Ootacamund.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON "PROSPERITY BUDGET."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 1.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled this morning and the budget debate commenced. Hon. the Raja of Pithapuram opened debate. He said the number of seats reserved for the landed aristocracy in the Reformed Council were totally inadequate, or considering that Zemindari tracts formed one-fifth of the area of the Presidency. He advocated the claims of women for seats in the Legislative Council and Local Bodies.

FIRST "PROSPERITY BUDGET."

Dewan Bahadur Theagaroya Chetty thanked Government for providing Madras Corporation with a grant of Rs. 9 lakhs. He hoped Government would accept the proposal of the Corporation for a substantial grant towards carrying out the drainage scheme. Among other speakers the Hon. Ma. Sivan Rao said this was the first "Prosperity Budget" Government had submitted for a long time.

The discussion on the Budget was continued till a very late hour. Member after member congratulated the Finance Member on the "Prosperity Budget."

Mr. Todhunter thanked the members for the appreciative way in which they had spoken of the Budget. The main figures lay in the distribution of revenue under Reforms. If Revenue and Expenditure of current year were distributed according to the basis of Reform, they would find their income was 15 crores 68 lakhs and expenses 11 crores 73 lakhs thus leaving surplus of 395 lakhs.

His Excellency, in winding up the debate, expressed pleasure at the manner in which Hon. Members had congratulated the Finance Member on the preparation of the Budget. He referred to the pressing need of development in all Departments such as Education, Sanitation, Medical Relief, etc. There were signs of enterprise and co-operation between Englishmen and Indians with regard to development of particular industries which he believed was going to be developed satisfactorily.

INTERESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN POONA.

(Associated Press.)

Some interesting archaeological discoveries have been made in the most thickly populated parts of the old city of Poona. The Peshawa's Wada in Sanibarpeth, which once contained the palace of Brahmin Peshawas who were *de facto* heads of the Mahratha Confereracy in India in the 18th century, stil stands there surrounded by high walls on all sides. Since the burning down of the palace buildings within the walls in the year 1840, it was converted into a parade ground for the police, and mud huts were constructed within the walls to accommodate the City Police. Some 30 to 40 years after the fire, the police lines were abandoned, and a court building was erected on the plinth of the old palace, and is used as such even now. Recently it was proposed to convert the large grounds within the walls into a public park by demolishing the plinth and other remains of the palace, while the court buildings were to be utilised as an industrial museum named the Reay Memorial Museum.

FIND OF "THE BIGGEST FOUNTAIN IN INDIA."

About a year back the place attracted the attention of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, who evidenced a personal interest in the matter and invited the Viceroy to inspect the place. The latter santioned Rs. 5,000 for clearing and removing the debris. The Archaeological Department took the work in hand and as a result of it an elaborately laid out garden has been discovered all round the plinth of the palace; one side of this old garden consists of three terraces at different levels with fountain and minute reservoirs after the fashion of the celebrated Shalimer gardens of Kashmir and Lahore. The entire system of fountains and reservoirs are connected by well-made pipes and ducts of pure copper. On the top of the plinth an enormous fountain, circular in shape and fashioned after lotus flower, was discovered. This is by far the biggest fountain ever discovered in India, and contains more than 200 different jets within the arch. Excavations have revealed that water for these fountains was brought from a high level water tank outside Poona and stored in a reservoir on the ramparts. The arrangement of the fountains unmistakably show traces of an art among the Mahratha people which is quite original in its nature and is not a degenerate understanding of later Moghul art, as supposed by historians. It is expected that the remain of the palace at Sanwarwada will be maintained as a protected ancient monument, so that future visitors to Poona may have a chance of seeing an important object of admiration.

POSTAL OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 5.

The Postal Officials' Conference concluded yesterday when resolutions urging the adoption of a specified scale of pay and allowance for Postal and R. M. S. officials and betterment of their prospects and expressing regret at the Director-General's statement in the Imperial Council regarding the postal officials were passed. The President, Mr. Buckner, in his concluding speech said the resolutions now passed by the Conference can hardly be called extravagant comparing the proposals formulated in them with the conditions that prevail in the Telegraph Department and said:—I am sure that the Director-General with his usual kindly feelings towards his subordinates will accord his sympathetic consideration to their resolutions.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SUPPORTS CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

"MODERATE" AMENDMENTS LOST

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference at Midnapore there was a heated and animated debate over the resolution on the Reform Act, the Moderate leaders present making an attempt to persuade the Conference to accept the Reform Act and to work it successfully. Mr. B. Chakravarty, Nationalist leader, moved a resolution that the Reform Act was inadequate disappointing and unsatisfactory and that Parliament should be asked to establish full responsible government in India and that pending such introduction they should as far as possible so work the Reforms as to secure early establishment of full responsible government.

Mr. J. N. Roy, Moderate leader, moved an amendment urging on the people to work the Reform Act in a patriotic and cordial spirit as to secure the establishment of full responsible government at an early date.

Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhury moved an amendment practically on the lines of Mr. Roy's amendment but with a proviso added that Bengal was fit for full responsible Government. The amendments were all defeated and the original resolution of Mr. Chakravarty was carried. Among other resolutions passed in the Conference to-day were those expressing gratitude at the King's Proclamation, welcoming the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales and urging the repeal of all repressive legislation.

PUNJAB AND REFORMS.

A PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 5.

The following cablegram has been sent by Lala Harkishen Lal, the President of the Punjab Provincial Conference to the Secretary of State for India:—

"Punjab Provincial Conference held at Jullundur on 2nd instant attended by 1,600 delegates and thousand visitors from all over province enters emphatic protest against inadequate and unsatisfactory treatment Punjab received in reform scheme owing Michael O'Dwyer's reactionary policy and inability of Punjab representatives to proceed England to present their case before Parliamentary Joint Committee and size of Council distribution of seats between rural and urban, residential condition for candidature extremely disappointing. Officials actively manoeuvering keep out educated people. Under circumstances Conference apprehends failure Reform Scheme in this Province. Moreover presence of officials who were active in martial law administration causing and would cause baneful influence on success of Reform. Kindly postpone consideration Punjab rules pending receipt of detailed representation. Great concern felt at conditions of insecurity of life and property in border districts and frontier Province."

NAGPUR WANTS THE CONGRESS.

NO CHANGE OF VENUE?

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 5.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday in the Town Hall Mr. M. K. Padhye, Pleader, presided. Sixty-one members were present. The Hon. Mr. Dixit moved the following resolution "that while reaffirming the eagerness of Nagpur people to hold a session of the Congress at Nagpur this Committee recommends for favourable consideration the application of the people of the northern districts sent by the meeting held on 26th March requesting the Committee to agree to the change of venue of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress from Nagpur to Jubbulpore and that this Committee is of opinion that in the interest of the joint progress of the province as a whole and to secure the improvement of the northern districts, to the level of the southern districts, it would be highly desirable to change the venue as desired." The resolution was seconded by Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan and supported by Dr. Moonje. After a long heated discussion it was put to the vote and was defeated by a majority of two votes. Jubbulpore members seemed greatly disappointed.

TRIBESMEN'S SUBMISSION NOT SATISFACTORY.

(Associated Press.)

KANIGURAM, March 28.

The remainder of the tribal and Government rifles and the balance of fine imposed on the Mashuds are very slowly trickling in, but the tribesmen's submission cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory, for although the number of Government rifles surrendered is gradually approximating the total demanded, a disproportionately large number of these remain unusuable owing to their lacking essential parts.

Presiding over the Conference of Postal subordinates, Madras Circle Mr. J. S. Buckner Presidency Postmaster, impressed on his hearers that it was a mistake to suppose that Government were blind to their sufferings, and urged them to render all possible aid to the newly-appointed Committee which would enquire into their grievances. He also counselled moderation in their demands.

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INTER-UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

INDIAN HALF-BLUES.

The victory of Cambridge over Oxford in the annual Inter-University Golf contest as cabled out from England, recalls the fact that on the last occasion the competition was decided in 1914, when Oxford won by five matches to four, an Indian golfer was in the Oxford team. H. S. Malik was his name and as far as I remember he was at Eastbourne College before going up to Balliol, Oxford. Curiously enough in the same team was A. G. Barry whose inclusion was the cause of a hot and long controversy because the same player had previously been up at Cambridge and he had played for Cambridge at golf against Oxford.

For the first time in 1914, ever since the inception of the Inter-Varsity Golf contest in 1878, there were nine players on each side and every match ending in a tie had to be played out. That new constitution and ruling prevented a tie which had happened in both 1912 and 1913. Up till and including 1907, this golf contest was decided on advantage in holes up and Oxford in 1900 were 69 holes up. Oxford won in 1909 by six matches to two and this year Cambridge have won by six matches to three. The golf records of the respective universities now read seventeen games all—equality again being reached. Between 1899 and 1904 inclusive Oxford had six consecutive wins.

In the October term Cambridge won the Rugby match against Oxford; the Association match was a draw of 2 goals each; Hockey was a win for Oxford; the Boat-Race was a Cambridge success and Oxford won the sports. Cambridge won the Boxing also, and it is interesting to note that there were two Indian boxers representing Oxford—K. S. Shavaksha (Balliol) and R. S. de Saram (Keble). There has been a long debate about awarding a "Blue" for boxing, but in the meantime chosen representatives have to be content with a "Half Blue." In 1914, Cambridge won the boxing by 4 events (Bantam, Light-weights, Middle-weights, Light Heavy-weights) to 3, (Feather-weights, Welter-weights and Heavy-weights). This year the difference is the same and former of the two Indian boxers won one of the events for Oxford.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS—AND SPECULATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. "Vaidaram Budleebhgat" in your issue of to-day ought to attract more than passing interest, as it deals with a question of vital interest to this Presidency also, namely, the speculation on the sales of cotton mills. It is true that your correspondent refers to the sales of Lancashire cotton mills, but of late speculators in Bombay have started speculating on the sales of some Bombay cotton mills in precisely the same manner about which Sir Auckland Geddes, the President of the Board of Trade, has issued a grave warning.

It is known to all that speculation in cotton mill shares has now reached a dangerous limit and wise people tell us that before long a calamity is imminent. In October last when things were not half so bad as now, the Old Bombay Stock Exchange took alarm and, by imposing a limit on the soaring values of mill scrips, attempted to check a little the mad speculation that is going on in mill shares. The concensus of opinion was against the action of the Bombay Stock Exchange, and no doubt this was the correct view. Since then the Bombay Stock Exchange has not again attempted to interfere with the market rates of mill rates that were never dreamt of before, and naturally those who are interested in the further rise of these scrips speak of the market going still higher up. For instance, they speak of Fazalbhoy going to 2200 and Kohinoor to 5000, etc. All sort of devices are resorted to to inflate more and more the values of the mill shares. The usual talk of enormous, or better still fabulous, profits that these mills are making, the increased values of the mills by reason of the enhanced prices of machinery and land, the little competition that the Indian mills meet as regards European competition in the Indian market are all trotted out to justify the present prices of mill shares and the intense craze in speculation that is going on. All this may be very true; but all the same, some people here seem to have lost all sense of proportion and nothing but a great calamity will check the mad gambling that is going on in the share market at present. Yet, if you were going to utter a word of warning, you would be laughed at, laughed to scorn, by those who believe themselves to be in the know. They have forgotten that everything has a limit, even the enormous inflation of Bombay mill shares in spite of all the factors that seem in its favour.

When the question of a fat dividend does not seem powerful enough to lure the gamblers, a rumour is set afloat that certain mills are to be sold to five and six times their pre-war values and up go the shares with a rapidity that is bewildering till the topmost limit is reached. Every mill seems to have its turn in these bazaar talks. So far it must be admitted that the bulls have had the best of the present boom, but how long will this continue? Do they realize that the time is come that anything may upset this top heavy structure? And what then? Even a fresh strike is possible in view of the fact that the Lancashire cotton operatives are now getting 200 per cent. over their pre-war wages. What if the Indian operatives were to ask 100 per cent. instead of the recent increase they have received after the last strike? One wonders what excuse the Indian millowners will have to resist such a reasonable claim when they themselves proclaim all over that they are making fabulous profits. Those who are rushing to buy these shares so madly forget that it is a risky speculation. The table may turn tomorrow. The very bulls who are manipulating this unprecedented rise may at last realize that the rise should not be pushed too far without causing general suspicion and all of a sudden unload even before the dividends are paid. Do you know that such a thing is possible and may create a terrible panic and a great calamity? Let the speculators beware.—Yours, etc.,

PRUDENCE.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

The Khilafat question has so far been looked at only from the religious point of view, though there are other aspects of it which are in no way less important than the religious. The Islamic point of view has our heartiest sympathy and nothing said below should be understood to minimise either the nature or the extent of that sympathy. It is genuine, deep and far-reaching.

Reuter informs us that Lord Selborne and other English statesmen object to the interference of Indian Mohammedans in the affairs of the Turkish Empire. India should emphatically record a protest against that view. Turkey was defeated mainly by the Indian army for which India paid. That fact alone gives every Indian, Hindu or Mohammedan or Buddhist, a right to be heard in the Turkish settlement. If our help in the shape of men and money was needed to defeat Turkey, it is dishonest to maintain that our opinion in the settlement of the affairs of the defeated Empire counts for nothing. We must insist that the Turkish settlement be based upon a consideration of the interests of the population concerned and also on broader considerations of world peace. Any settlement of the affairs of Turkey based on purely Imperial considerations, or from the point of view of European nations, is bound to lead to war in the Near East. War in the East means heavy military expenditure for India. The "military dragon" is already sucking our blood profusely. Last year out of a total revenue of 135½ crores over 85 crores were spent on the military alone; which is about 63 per cent. In the next year's budget 60 crores have been provided for military expenditure out of a total estimated income of Rs. 138,75,00,000. (These figures are taken from "Young India" of March 10, page 1).

If the Turkish question is not settled to the satisfaction of the Moslems, we may count for certain that there will be trouble in Persia, Central Asia and Afghanistan and India would again be bled. Under the circumstances, we are most vitally interested in the settlement of the Turkish question and we cannot accept either Lord Selborne or Mr. Asquith's *obiter dicta*. Looked at from that point of view, the Turkish question is an Indian affair and must receive our best and most careful consideration. Even if there were no Mohammedans in India, we would be vitally interested in a problem a wrong solution of which is likely to involve us in heavy military expenditure which can only be incurred by starving all those departments of national life upon which progress depends. It may be "mean" in the eyes of the "Englishman" but it is a question of life and death for us. We cannot go on pouring our life-blood for the sake of providing more and larger scope for exploitation to British capitalists. If it is mean for us to refuse to do so it is meaner for the powerful and rich British nation to refuse to let India have a voice in the settlement of territories conquered with the help of Indian men and Indian money. That Imperial promises are hardly of much value, requires no proof. What is happening in East Africa (*vide* Mr. Andrew's article in the March "Modern Review") is the latest example of Imperial and capitalistic generosity. Besides we are also vitally interested in the right, application of the principle of self-determination. If the latter cannot be applied in its fulness or even in part to British possessions, we do not see why it should be used as a peg to hang the tents on. On principle I, for one, do not object to the grant of the right of self-determination to all such territorial units as want independence or autonomy. Let Christian Syria or Christian Armenia, wherever they are compact political units, decide the form of their own Government, but let also compact or nearly compact Mohammedan communities have their own Government in territories where they are in the majority. The partition of the Turkish Empire between Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece is brazenfacedly a Prussian arrangement. If portions of European Turkey once upon a time Greek are entitled to be amalgamated with Greece, what of Indo-China which was once a part of the Chinese Empire. We have no sympathy with the perpetrators of massacres, whether on a large scale or on a small one and whether in Armenia or at Amritsar. The best way to prevent these massacres is to concede autonomy under international guarantees to all those who are at present under foreign military rule. We in India will be satisfied with much less. We want autonomy under British Parliamentary guarantees. But to be frank, we do not want and we cannot bless the extension of the process of emasculation to which we have been subjected within the last 100 years to other parts of Asia. We cannot look with approval or even with indifference at the absolute extermination of all Asiatic independence. If Christian culture has been such a huge failure in Europe, as was evidenced by the great war and has been conclusively established by the Peace of Versailles, what guarantee is there that its exclusive and uncontrolled sovereignty will bring peace in Asia. Even Lord Curzon is not sure of it.

In my humble judgment, it is a national duty to focus and consolidate Indian opinion on the Turkish question and to press it on the British people for consideration. It will be suicidal to admit that we have no interest in the matter. It is not a question that affects the Musalmans only. It is one that affects every Asiatic and every Indian, nay every human being. Do we want an extension of the war or do we want peace? Lord Curzon forecasts an extended war in Asia and this may be taken as a certainty if the Turkish question is not settled satisfactorily. I ask my Hindu countrymen to look at it from a broad national point of view.—"Independent."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·0404%.
6 " " Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
9 " " Rs. 96·4·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1948%.
12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at **Maturity** at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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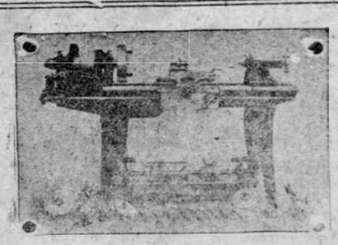
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THE CURRENEY REPORT.

"UNSATISFACTORY AND UNSOUND"

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Wednesday afternoon when the Hon. Mr. Hailey, Finance Member to the Government of India. Mr. Alder Secretary to the Finance Department and Mr. Carsen Deputy Controller of Currency were also present.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber made the following speech:—

I thank you, sir on behalf of my Committee, for meeting us to-day and thus giving us an opportunity of discussing with you personally, various matters of public importance, falling within the purview of your Department.

This is the first occasion on which my Committee have the honour of welcoming you among them, since the assumption by you of the reins of your high office. The advantages accruing from such personal interview on public questions and the friendly interchange of opinions that they promote, are so beneficial, that I am certain you will share the views of my Committee that such official visits should be made more regular and frequent in the future than hitherto. The importance of a free and frank discussion at stated intervals on vital questions relating to the many functions and activities of the Finance Department of the Government of India cannot be exaggerated.

I shall not trouble you on this occasion with a discussion of the many questions of importance relating to your Department, in which my Committee are interested, on most of which, I believe, that their views are already known to your Department. I shall confine myself principally to one or two matters of outstanding importance and unusual interest to the public at the present juncture.

The two most important matters that have engaged the serious and careful attention of my Committee for some time past, are the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India since the declaration of the war, and the Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into Indian Exchange and Currency, together with the many important issues arising there from.

AN UNSATISFACTORY REPORT.

On these very important questions my Committee hold emphatic and pronounced views, which are already before you in detail. They have been set out at very great length in the representation dated the 26th June, 1919, submitted by my Committee on behalf of this Chamber to the Currency Committee; in the oral evidence of their witness Mr. M. Subedar dated the 20th September, 1919, before the Currency Commitee; in the representation of my Committee dated the 27th February, 1920, to your Department on the report of the Currency Committee; and in their several telegrams and other communications that have been recently sent to you and your Department from time to time by me on behalf of my Committee on the action taken by the Government on various important Currency and Exchange matters both before and after the publication of the report and I beg at the present moment to invite your most careful and earnest attention to the many important suggestions made therein. I would particularly like to draw your attention to the fact, that in the opinion of my Committee the time has now come when the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India should not be dictated from a distance of 6,000 miles, but should be left to the Government of India, to be determined by them with the approval of the Indian Councils and in consultation with qualified Indian opinion. I also beg to reiterate the considered and deliberate opinion of my Committee, already expressed to you in my official communication, that in common with the rest of the country, my Committee have received the majority report of the Currency Committee with deep and profound regret and consider it exceedingly unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. It is a matter of regret to them that the Currency Committee, owing to its exceedingly one-sided and narrow composition and the influence of more potential interests nearer home, has totally neglected and altogether failed to appreciate the Indian standpoint, as is apparent from the fact that Mr. Dalal, the only Indian Member of the Committee, has had to differ entirely from his colleagues and to write a distinct minority report. My Committee had at least expected that in a matter of this importance and magnitude, the Government would have given the country a chance of expressing its view on the findings of the Committee before putting them into effect. They deplore the fact that the Government have not only not done so but have also thought fit to proceed in such undue and inordinate haste to give effect to some of the provisions of the majority report which in the opinion of my Committee are calculated to cause harm to the country.

I do not propose on the present occasion to enter into a serious dissertation on the many unsatisfactory and unsound conclusions of the majority report, but you will pardon me, sir, for saying at least this, that my Committee are unable to endorse the dictum that a high exchange reacts favourably on the trades and industries of the country and the prosperity of its people, or even upon the prices of food stuffs an argument, the importance and cogency of which seem to have been magnified in certain matters beyond all proportion. My Committee are of opinion that even such apparent advantages as the saving in home charges and the gains in Exchange cannot fall from the heavens, but must ultimately come out of the pockets of the producer, as even, you, sir, have practically admitted,. One of the few points, perhaps the only one of importance on which both the majority and minority reports are agreed, namely the removal of the embargo on the import of gold into India has in spite of the almost unanimous demand of the country in that behalf, not only not yet been put into effect by the Government, for reasons best known to themselves but an attempt is being made to perpetuate that restriction as is evident from the gold import bill recently introduced in the Imperial Council.

EVILS OF REVERSE DRAFTS.

The policy of selling Reverse drafts, with all its attendant evils, on the other hand, inspite of the equally unanimous and emphatic demand of the country for its abandonment, has been introduced in the teeth of public opposition and is being persistently continued by the Government, though in the opinion of my Committee and others the conditions under which even the majority report of the Currency Committee recommended such a procedure have not arisen.

Incidentally my Committee would be glad to know the extent and the amount of securities that are to be created *ad hoc* under the new Paper Currency Amendment Act; as for example, if Reverse Bills of the value of £1 million are sold and realise Rs. 70 lakhs, only or for the whole amount of Rs. 150 lakhs which the original £1 million for which Reverse Bills were sold, represented.

It is unnecessary at this time of the day to seriously enter into a discussion on the tremendous loss such a policy has already caused and is daily causing to the country. Commercial opinion, both European and Indian, as far as I am able to see, is unanimous in condemning it as being detrimental to the commercial and industrial interests of this country. I assure you, Sir, that the many telegrams and letters that I have recently ventured to address to your Department on behalf of my Committee, are only a feeble echo of the deep indignation and alarm which prevail throughout the country on this point. It is a matter of very extreme regret to my Committee that the views express by them on this matter have hitherto been totally ignored by the Government. It had always been the practice of the Government of India in the past to reply to the representations of this Chamber; but my Committee regret to note that recently and all the time that you have been in charge, the Government have only formally acknowledged their letters and telegrams without extending to them the courtsey of an explanation or even a detailed reply. I cannot too strongly emphasize, Sir, the harm done to the interests of the Government and the Public, in thus rejecting the co-operation and suggestions offered in all earnestness from time to time by my Committee on behalf of this Chamber. In this connection, I consider it my duty to point out, Sir, that the studied and continued silence of the Government on such important matters, is being considerably misunderstood. At the same time, I feel bound to add, on behalf of my Committee, that the line of reasoning adopted by the Government in the Council and in their communiques in defence of this step, is not at all convincing. My Committee are unable to understand why the policy of Reverse Councils should at all have been adopted by the Government at a time when everything seems to be in favour of India. They are equally unable to understand the argument of "potential loss" advanced by you in your speech in the Imperial Council and cannot see any reason why by this uncalled for process the various Indian reserves should be frittered away at such ruinous rates, thus resulting in a dead loss to the country. The entire manner in which these Reverse Councils are being sold and allotted and the inexplicable partiality shown to English and even foreign bankers and merchants to the almost total exclusion of a bona fide Indian applicants, has also produced feelings of the profoundest regret and indignation throughout the country.

SYSTEM OF ALLOTTMENT.

Without prejudice to my Committee's opposition on principle to the policy of "Reverse Councils," I would like, whilst I am on this subject, to suggest the reduction of minimum limit of application to £1,000; and the introduction of some effective system by which the small merchant and trader would not be sacrificed, as at present and would be able to secure "Reverse Councils" for his legitimate trade requirements. The raising of the margin from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. has also had the effect of practically cutting out the small man; and I beg to suggest that the margin, if it is really intended to be a margin, should be fixed in consonance with the amount likely to be allotted. I would also recommend a regular publication after each sale, of the names of all applicants and allottees, with the exact amounts applied for and allotted to each. Such a procedure if adopted, will have the effect of allaying public feeling to some extent; and I beg to recommend its earnest and careful consideration by the Government.

In short my Committee feel that while the Government have been selling gold to India by competitive tenders at the highest possible rates, they are by the process of "Reverse Councils' selling gold in England out of India's money at the lowest possible rates. If Reverse Councils are at all to be sold, my Committee think that the only right way of doing so would be to sell them also, by competition to the best bidders.

My Committee have heard it mentioned, both in the Imperial Council and elsewhere, that the criticism of the Indian Commercial public, including this Chamber, has up to now been of a destructive character, and that constructive alternatives have not been suggested. You will Sir, permit me to point out, that so far as my Committees are concerned such a charge cannot be maintained against them, in view of the many alternative suggestions made by them from time to time in the several representations forwarded by them to your department. All these are available at any time, should the Government or any one else wish to make use of them.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

Among the most important alternative suggestions made by my Committee, the following are the principal:

(1) That there should be no interference on the part of the Government with the normal course of trade in order to secure natural conditions in Indian Currency and Exchange. This would of course impose an obligation upon the Secretary of State not to sell any Council Bills beyond his own strictly legitimate requirements.

(2) That the Indian Government and railway securities held in England should be mobilized and tendered to India by England in payment of her debt as was done in the case of America with very good results.

(3) That the free import and export of gold should be permitted, in order to allow the trade balance to be naturally adjusted.

(4) That the free import and export of silver, should be similarly permitted.

(5) That the old legal ratio of the sovereign to the rupee and the standard unit of 7.5334 grains of the fine gold to the rupee, be mentioned. Any rupees to be issued meanwhile, should be issued, if necessary, even at a loss, the same to be debited to the reserves built up from the profits of mintage or the profits of investments in the Currency Reserves.

(6) That the policy selling Reverse Bills should be forthwith stopped, until the Exchange falls below this legally established ratio.

In justification of the several measures adopted by the Government from time to time, they have among the other reasons advanced the following three as the most important:—

(a) The convertibility of the Paper Currency

(b) The stability of the Exchange, and

(c) The prevention of the disappearance of the Indian Silver Currency.

All these might appear to the ordinary man to be grounds of sufficient importance to justify the revolutionary changes brought about by the action of the Government in the Currency and Exchange policy of the country. In the opinion of my Committee, however, these objects could have been encompassed, among other methods.

(1) By issuing fresh rupees at the parity of 7.53 grains of gold even at a loss, because the Government have taken profits in coinage in the past; or in the alternative.

(2) By following their own past policy of fixing a rate from time to time in accordance with the price of silver, and selling fresh council Bills only at the prices at and to the extent to which, silver could be acquired. In this way, just as we gradually rose with the rise of silver, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d., it would be possible to go down with silver step by step; until we get back to the old ratio.

As to the stability of the Exchange, even the majority report of the Currency Committee has been forced to admit, that it is to be aimed at, more as a convenience than a necessity. If in spite of this fact, the suggestions that my Committee have ventured to make, are still unacceptable on the ground of instability, I hope it will not be considered out of place to say that the methods at present employed by the Government, make and are making for far greater instablity and uncertainty, as has been more than amply shown by the experience of the last two months.

RECONSIDERATION URGED.

All these facts are within your knowledge, and I only refer to them now, in the confident hope that these grievances will be immediately redressed. They were recently focussed at a largely attended public meeting held in this city last week, under the auspices of this Chamber. The resolutions, unanimously passed thereat faithfully reflect public opinion. They have been forwarded before now to the Government of India; and the Secretary of State for India; and I beg once again to invite your most serious and urgent attention to them. Public feeling is already excited to the pitch of exasperation; and, broad and wise statemanship demands, that the entire question of the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India, should be reconsidered at an early date in the light of Indian opinion.

The entire commercial community of India feels that the Government are trying to avoid issues, which are perfectly clear, to the serious disadvantage of this country. It is the deliberate opinion of my Committee that it is as much in the interests of the Government themselves as of this country that decisions on important matters relating to the financial Currency and Exchange policy of India, should not be arbitrarily taken by the Secretary of State and his Finance Committee or even by the Government of India, by means of ordinances and Executive orders, without the concurrence of the Legislative Councils and Indian Commercial opinion.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to thank you once again on behalf of my Committee for your visit to-day, and to express the sincere hope that the opportunity that you have thus given to us of discussing with you some of the most important Currency and Exchange problems of the day will lead to a better understanding and close co-operation between the Government and the Indian commercial community than have existed in the past.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey then gave his reply after which there was a discussion in which Messrs. Subedar, Madon and Mazumdar took part. The meeting dispersed after Mr. Petit had again thanked the Hon. Mr. Hailey.

15TH ALL INDIA S. A. SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

The 15th All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons Conference will take place at Delhi during Christmas. It has been decided to hold a Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Indigenuous Drugs and Infant Welfare Exhibition in connection with this year's Conference. Dr. Harjisri, Kashmeri Gate, Delhi is the Secretary of the Exhibition to whom exhibits should be sent.

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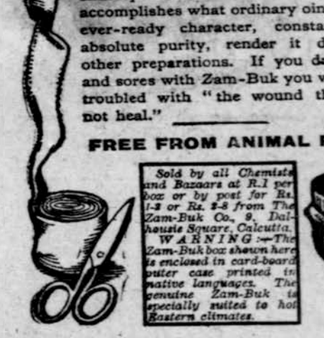
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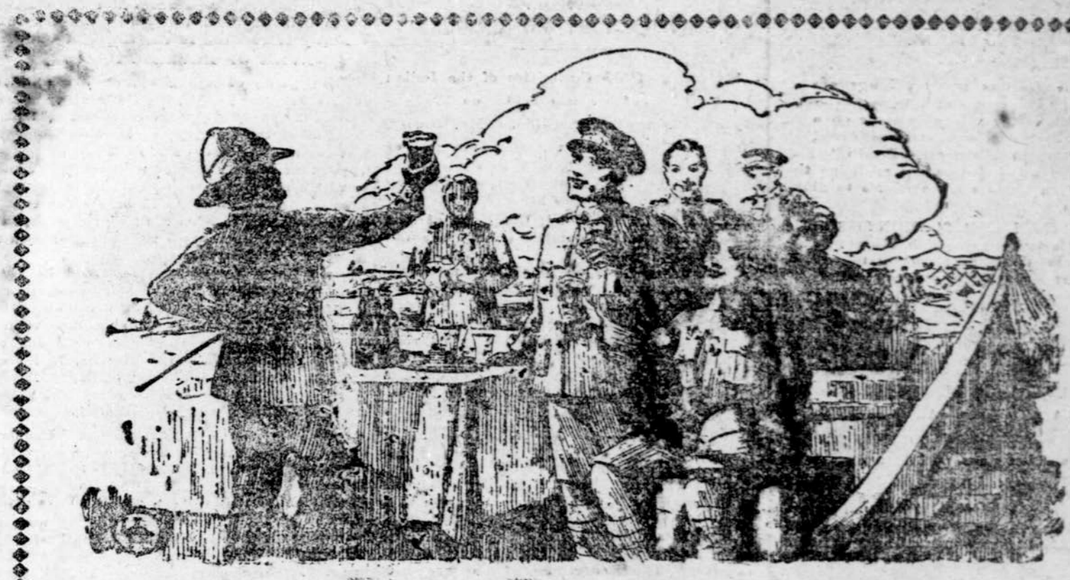

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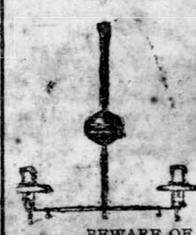

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